TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

For annum in advance.....$1 50
Six months.....75
Three months.....50
A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the term subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

	1 insertion.	2 do.	3 do.
Four lines or less,	$ 25	$ 37½	$ 50
One square, (12 lines,)	50	75	1 00
Two squares,	1 00	1 50	2 00
Three squares,	1 50	2 25	3 00

Over three week and less than three months, 25 cents per square for each insertion.

	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.
Six lines or less,	$1 50	$3 00	$5 00
One square,	3 00	5 00	7 00
Two squares,	5 00	8 00	10 00
Three squares,	7 00	10 00	15 00
Four squares,	9 00	13 00	20 00
Half a column,	12 00	16 00	24 00
One column,	20 00	30 00	50 00

Professional and Business Cards not exceeding four lines, One year.....$3 00
Administrators' and Executors' Notices.....$1 75
Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XX. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1864. NO. 18.

PARTY PLATFORMS.

PLATFORM OF THE NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the Convention which nominated Lincoln and Johnson at Baltimore, June 9th 1864:—

Resolved, That it is the highest duty of every American citizen to maintain against all their enemies the integrity of the Union, and the paramount of the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that, laying aside all differences and political opinions, we pledge ourselves as Union men, animated by a common sentiment, and aiming at a common object, to do everything in our power to aid the Government in quelling by force of arms of the Rebellion now raging against its authority, and in bringing to the punishment due to their crimes the Rebels and traitors arrayed against it.

Resolved, That we approve the determination of the Government of the United States not to compromise with Rebels, or to offer any terms of peace except such as may be based upon an "unconditional surrender" of their hostility and a return to their just allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and that we call upon the Government to maintain this position and to prosecute the war with the utmost possible vigor to the complete suppression of the Rebellion, in full reliance upon the self-sacrifice, the patriotism, the heroic valor, and the undying devotion of the American people to their country and its free institutions.

Resolved, That as slavery was the cause, and now constitutes the strength of this Rebellion, and as it must be always and everywhere hostile to the principles of republican Government, justice and the National safety demand its utter and complete extirpation from the soil of the republic, and that we uphold and maintain the acts and proclamations by which the Government, in its own defense, has aimed a death blow at this gigantic evil. We are in favor, furthermore, of such an amedment to the Constitution, to be made by the people in conformity with its provisions, as shall terminate and forever prohibit the existence of the jurisdiction of the United States.

Resolved, That the thanks of the American people are due to the soldiers and sailors of the army and navy, who have periled their lives in defense of country, and in vindication of the honor of the flag; that the Nation owes to them some permanent recognition of their patriotism and valor, and ample and permanent provision for those of their survivors who have received disabling and honorable wounds in the service of the country; and that the memories of those who have fallen in its defence shall be held in grateful and everlasting remembrance.

Resolved, That we approve and applaud the practical wisdom, the unselfish patriotism and unwavering fidelity to the Constitution and the principles of American liberty, with which Abraham Lincoln has discharged, under circumstances of unparalleled dificulty, the great duties and responsibilities of the presidential office; that we approve and indorse, as demanded by emergency and essential to the preservation of the nation, and as within the Constitution, the measures and acts which he has adopted to defend the nation against its open and secret foes; that we approve especially the proclamation of emancipation, and the employment as Union soldiers of men heretofore held in slavery; and that we have full confidence in his determination to carry these and all other constitutional measures essential to the salvation of the country into full and complete effect.

Resolved, That we deem it essential to the general welfare that harmony should prevail in the national councils, and we regard as worthy of public confidence and official trust those only who cordially indorse the principles proclaimed in these resolutions, and which should characterize the administration of the Government.

Resolved, That the Government owes to all men employed in its armies, without regard to distinction of color, the full protection of the laws of war, and that any violation of these laws or of the usages of civilized nations in the time of war by the Rebels now in arms, should be made the subject of full and prompt redress.

Resolved, That the foreign emigration which in the past has added so much to the wealth and development of resources and increase of power to the nation, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the speedy construction of the railroad to the Pacific.

Resolved, That the national faith pledged for the redemption or the public debt must be kept inviolate, and that for this purpose we recommend economy and rigid responsibilities in the public expenditures, and a vigorous and just system of taxation; that it is the duty of any loyal State to sustain the credit and promote the use of the national currency.

Resolved, That we approve the position taken by the Government that the people of the United States never regarded with indifference the attempt of any European power to overthrow by force, or to supplant by fraud, the institutions of any republican Government on the western continent, and that they view with extreme jealousy, as menacing to the peace and independence of this our country, the efforts of any such power to obtain new footholds for monarchical Governments sustained by a foreign military force in near proximity to the United States.

The Appeal of Loyal Southenrers.

Loyal Southeners from the States of Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia have directed an appeal to Governor Yates of Illinois, and through him to the Governors of all the loyal States, on behalf of their oppressed brethren of the South. These gentlemen are Mr. J. A. Stuart, Dr. W. C. Hicks, Messrs. W. H. Smith, Robert S. Hiffin and A. A. West, members elect of the Alabama Legislature. They tell us that not a vestige of liberty exists in the South, and that the people are "under a reigning despotism which, for cruelty and relentless barbarity, has no parallel in the history of mankind." This we cannot hesitate to believe after the treatment bestowed upon our prisoners at Andersonville and Richmond. The public has not yet asked itself the question—"If the rebel authorities serve our prisoners so, how proportionately, do they treat their own people?" But what claims more direct attention than this painful memorial of the condition of the South is the warning addressed to the Governors of the North:

"In addressing you, in reference to our grievances, we wish to be understood as appealing, not only to the Chief Executive of the State of Illinois, but to the Governors of all the loyal States, to be on their guard against the insidious encroachments of rebellion at your own doors and your own firesides.

"No pains will be spared by our leading rebels to bribe, seduce, deceive, or overawe your citizens into deadly conflicts and civil strife, so as thereby to render complete the downfall of free government upon the American continent, and we beg you to excuse us in thus taking the liberty to warn you of a danger which we consider imminent, and to urge you to let no considerations of mere party triumph be permitted to shut out from view, even for one moment, the great paramount object—the suppression of rebellion.

"Tell the people of the North that we implore them to drop the negro question, both pro and con; and feel assured that we would not give up the Union for all the slaves on the face of the earth.

"We claim to know what rebellion is—its height and depth, its length and breadth—and having, through changes wrought by the fortunes of war, been placed where we can once more exercise free speech, we yield to the impulses of duty, not only to our whole country, but to thousands of Union men who are yet held in bondage, when we assure you that nothing but the strong arm of military power can ever subdue it, or destroy its power for mischief."

The appeal proceeds to review the causes and designs of the rebellion, on the claim of an experience of all the hardship and privation incident to a life in the midst of rebellion. Emancipation is approved in the interests of the white man, and the disunionists are denounced for the degradation to which they have reduced him. A rebel leader calls his negroes "my negroes," and his fellow-citizens "my people; a strange expression to Northern ears. The authorities of the South have already abandoned all their former pro-slavery and Secession principles with the view to a still greater oppression of the people; so that everything is merged in the ambition to "rule or ruin" the South. Thus with all the bitter pro-slavery principles of Mr. Yancey, he was commissioned to offer Emancipation as a bid for the recognition of France; and Jefferson Davis, spite of all his professions of State rights, is now intent on preventing by coercive measures, everywhere exercised toward the people, the rebellion from seceding from itself.—This is the catastrophe to a paradox the most amazing the world has ever known in events, and it is the final comment upon the absurdity of Secession. In the important words of the appellants, the rebel leaders "have committed themselves again and again in the strongest terms known to the English language, to never, under any circumstances, submit to the reconstruction of the Union; and here, to our sorrow, we can assure you that, until their proud spirit of rebellion is subjugated by the coercive power of war, we will neither have peace nor reunion. The masses of the people South, if released from their present bondage, would not hesitate to accept any just and honorable propositions for reunion, but until their tyrannous leaders are whipped they can never exercise this privilege. This is precisely the view taken in the recent able letter of ex-Senator Jeremiah Clemens to his neighbors in Alabama; and here we may note that for every prominent Copperhead in the North who tells us that the war ought to be stopped, we have some eminent Southeners like Clemens, Gantt, Fishback, Durant, Breckinridge, or the three members elect of the Alabama Legislature, who tells us that the war should go on till the people of the South are rescued from their bondage.

What loyal Southerners writing from Rome, Georgia, have to say upon the Presidential question has extreme interest; and, beyond all feeling of party, we think the following words deserve the thought of every class of citizens:

"The struggle for the Presidency of the United States in this trying hour fills us with fearful apprehensions, and we cannot close this paper without urging you to guard the people against suffering the prejudices of party spirit to blind them to the great paramount object of conquering our rebel leaders and restoring the Union. Let who will be elected, it is his duty to preserve the Union at all hazards, and to take care that the laws of the United States be enforced; and it is the duty of every citizen of every State, so far as it is in his power, to sustain the President, even in the exercise of extraordinary power, if necessary, to suppress the desolating scourge of rebellion."

This, surely, is not the doctrine of the Chicago platform; and, however necessarily and properly reserved in regard to candidates, we have no doubt as to the side which these loyal Southeners would approve. We recall the words of Senator Clemens, of Alabama, regarding the election of the Chicago candidate: "From this source you have nothing to expect but still greater destitution and prolonged misery."

SPEECH OF

PRESIDENT LINCOLN,

PLAIN WORDS TO THE PEOPLE.

The President was serenaded at the White House to-night, and on appearing at an upper window, spoke as follows, being frequently interrupted with applause:

"I am notified that this is a compliment paid me by the loyal Marylanders resident in this District. I infer that the adoption of the new Constitution for the State furnishes the occasion, and that, in your view, the extirpation of slavery constitutes the chief merit of the new Constitution.

Most heartily do I congratulate you and Maryland, and the nation, and the world upon the event. I regret that it did not occur two years sooner, which, I am sure, would have saved to the nation more money than would have met all the private loss incident to the measure. But it has come at last, and I sincerely hope its friends may fully realize all their anticipations of good from it, and that its opponents may, by its effects, be agreeable and profitably disappointed.

A word upon another subject.—Something said by the Secretary of State, in his recent speech at Auburn, has been constructed by some into a threat that, if I shall be beaten at the election, I will, between then and the end of my constitutional term, do what I may be able to ruin the Government. Others regard the fact that the Chicago Convention adjourned not *sine die*, but to meet again, if called to do so by a particular individual, as the intimation of a purpose that if their nominee shall be elected he will at once seize the control of the Government. I hope the good people will permit themselves to suffer no uneasiness on this point.

I am struggling to maintain the Government, not to overthrow it. I am struggling especily to prevent others from overthrowing it. I therefore say that, if I shall live, I shall remain President until the fourth of next March, and that whoever shall be constitutionally elected therefore, in November, shall be duly installed as president on the fourth of March, and that in the interval, I shall do my utmost that whoever is to hold the helm for the next voyage shall start with the best possible chance to save the ship.

This is due to the people both on principle and under the Constitution. Their will, constitutionally expressed, is the ultimate law for all. If they should deliberately resolve to have immediate peace, even at the loss of their country and their liberties, I know not the power of the right to resist them. It is their own business, and they must do as they please with their own. I believe, however, they are still resolved to preserve their country and their liberty; and, in this office or out, I am resolved to stand by them.

I may add that in this purpose to save the country and its liberties no classes of people seem so nearly unanimous as the soldiers in the field and the seamen afloat. Do they not have the hardest of it? Who should quail while they do not? God bless the soldiers and seamen, with all their brave commanders!"

THERE is a great deal said about "Washington influence," and it has been pronounced malign—General Sheridan came from Washington direct when he whipped Longstreet. It did not seem to hurt *him*.

Insurance on M'Clellans Life.

Every war Democrat who votes for M'Clellan and Pendleton becomes an insurer of the life of the former; for no war Democrat would vote for Pendleton, the avowed peace-at-any-price seeker. If M'Clellan should be elected and should die after his election, Pendleton, whom the war Democrat would not think of voting for as President, glides into that office. The war Democrat who votes the Chicago ticket can only do it upon the basis that he will run the risk of M'Clellan's not dying during the next four years; he is willing to trust his country to the chanches of the life of one man.

Is there any war Democrat who owns a house, or a farm, or even a good horse, and will agree to give it up in the event of any particular man's dying within four years? Select his most robust and hearty friend, and propose to the war Democrat to give a mortgage or transfer of his property which shall become valid only in case that healthy specimen of mortality shall die within the stipulated period, and otherwise to be null and void. Is there one that will agree to it?—Certainly there cannot be found one so insane. And yet how many are there who will blindly place the Union and our country in just the very position into which they would refuse to put any price of property. Is the country of less value to them than their land or chattels? We invite answers from any war Democrat willing to give up any piece of property in the event of M'Clellan's dying before November, 1868, and a legal friend has offered to draw the papers by which in case such an event as the death of the young Napoleon should occur, the pieces of property which the patriots are ready to imperil would enure to the use of any charitable institution to be designated by the party putting up the stakes. We fear that the institutions will "go a begging," and that the Copperheads who will peril the fate of a nation on the slim tenure of a single man's life, will be too cautious to expose any part of their worldly estate to such a risk; that they will run the chance of handing their country into the hands of those who have sworn to destroy it, but will not run the same risk of their property's going to the most laudable charity.

The Transcendent Issue.

The great decision is to be made two weeks from to-day. The fact of the American Union will then be settled. It is almost impossible to realize that an issue of such tremendous moment is so close upon us, and dependent upon the little act of dropping one bit of paper into the ballot-box rather than another. We naturally associate the settlement of the destiny of a great nation with mighty convulsions, or with the long operations of some silent influence. It is something new that it should turn on so simple and brief an act as casting votes between the rising and setting of the sun.

This is now the absolute fact in respect to the grandest nationality the world has ever seen. The vote of the 8th of November will settle the fate of this republic, because it will settle whether the national principle which holds it together is or is not to be maintained. There is no way whereby this principle can be maintained except by war against Rebels, its enemies. The choice lies between giving rule to the party which is for such war, or to the party which has declared itself against it. If the former keeps the rule, the war will be ended before the next Presidential term expires, in the complete overthrow of the Rebellion and the settlement for all time that the Federal Constitution is in very truth what it declares itself to be, "the *supreme* law of the land," to be interpreted and executed solely by public officers appointed under its own regulations. If the latter takes the rule, the war will be brought to an immediate close, and it will be left to civil discussion whether actual repudiation of the Federal Constitution shall be confirmed, or merely the right to repudiate; or, in other words, whether the independence of the Confederacy shall be recognized, or the Union be reconstructed on Confederate principles.—This is but a minor question—a question of manner rather than of result. Shall the Union perish by the quick dividing stroke, or by a deadly agency of slower operation?

It is certain that the Confederates will not return to the Union under any peace policy, without a reserve to themselves of the right of future peaceable secession. Their foremost peace advocates have declared this in the most unequivocal terms. There is no possibility of meeting the Rebel leaders on peace ground short of that mark. The leaders of the peace party here in the North themselves acknowledge it, by disclaiming all right of coercion.

To abandon the war at this stage is to surrender that right, and to remit the Government to a condition of mere trusteeship, revocable at any time at the pleasure of any State. Such a Government has no element of stability. It would quickly meet the fate of our old confederation, shaped after the same principle. To adopt it, would be to make the breaking up of the Union a mere question of time, and would settle our national fate just as inevitably as if we were to recognize the Confederacy to-morrow.

Of course, of the opponents of the present war Administration, do not generally acknowledge that any such result would come from their success. But they do not say what result would come from it. They shun, as much as possible, all reference to that matter, and devote themselves to assaults upon President Lincoln, and to producing discontent with the war. Their conduct of the canvass has done absolutely nothing to develop whether the Confederates can be induced to return to the Union at all by a discontinuance of the war. On that vital point they have nothing to show, and for the simple reason that there is nothing to show that would make in their favor.

Further than an ousting of President Lincoln and a "cessation of hostilities," they are without policy or programme. To the clearest demonstration that the national authority, without which no nation can live, is at stake; they uniformly avoid definite answer. They have a few incoherent generalities about maintaining the Union, but not the least semblance of a practical measure calculated to insure it. Party success is their sole aim. Beyond that, they desire nothing, seek nothing.

Even if there were definite plans for the restoration of the Union through peace, they can rest only on theory, and ought not to be trusted. There is a "logic of events" in great national junctures, before which all preconceived designs are nothing. The confederates schemed to take their States out of the Union without serious war, and were sure they would accomplish it. But, once practically engaged in the movement, they found themselves borne, in spite of themselves, into the most terrible war, of modern times.

Every calculation was foiled, every theory scattered to the winds. Had they foreseen what they were coming to, they would have wooed destruction itself sooner than have undertaken this business of secession. Precisely so will all Northern theories and plans for a restoration of the Union by negotiation fail. The peace movement once prevailing, it would sweep on, bearing down everything in its way, to any extent of disorganization.—Whatever the South demanded would be yielded to them. Even their Confederacy itself would probably be recognized, if they were the only alternative to the resumption of a war which has been pronounced a "failure." It is the height of presumption for any man who professes to be for the Union to trust its fortunes to what he merely hopes and supposes would result from a peace policy. Considering the almost infinite interests at stake we might well call it an absolute infatuation.

The safety of the Union can be secured only by maintaining the principle of national authority. The Union party alone holds firm to that principle; and war is the only instrumentality by which it can be vindicated and secured. Shall the Union party prevail? Shall the war be maintained? These are the questions that will be determined two weeks from to-day. All that constitutes the real life of the nation depends on the decision

☞ At a McClellan meeting in Cincinnati one of the banners represented McClellan and Jeff. Davis shaking hands—"exhausting all the arts of statesmanship."

☞ In Chester county not less than thirty mills are at work, manufacturing Sorghum syrup. The price charged is 25 to 30 cents per gallon.

☞ "SERGEANT, 'you have come home, I suppose, to vote the Democratic ticket,' said a merchant in New Bedford to a veteran who entered his store.

"I have been shooting Democrats for three years," said the soldier. "I am not in the habit of voting for the game I kill."

From the Cairo, (Ill.) Daily News.

Horrible Atrocity.

The Law Abiding "Democracy" Illustrated—Assassination of an Enrolling Officer—The Body sunk in the River—Full Confession of one of the Murderers—Seven Arrests Made.

We had detailed to us last evening the particulars of one of the most dastardly and cold blooded assassinations that has ever occurred in this State, rivalling, in bloody and fiendish atrocity, the most horrid tales of savage barbarity committed by the Indians in the early history of the country.

Capt. M'Carty, formerly of the 42d Indiana, and enrolling officer for Reeves township, Daviess county, started on Monday last to notify the drafted men of the township. In the afternoon, while riding along the road in the southeast part of the county, he was shot by men in ambush, and, as it appears from the confession of one of the conspirators, by a detachment of eighteen who banded together for this purpose.

After killing M'Carty they placed the body on a sled and dragged it the distance of one and a half miles to White river, and, tying a large stone to the body sunk it in the river. His horse ran to a house, not far off, and was taken up but not recognized.

On Tuesday his family becoming alarmed at his protracted absence, inquiry was made in relation to his movements, and his horse was found, and traces of blood discovered on the saddle.

One man was arrested on suspicion of having committed the murder, but no proof of his guilt could be adduced and he was liberated. On Thursday the place of his assassination was discovered, and the track of the sled traced to the river bank.

The man who had been arrested accompanied the party on the search, and when the body was dragged from the water, stricken with remose, he burst out crying, and declared that though his hands were clear of M'Carty's blood his heart was not, and then proceeded to make a full confession of his guilt, and of the damnable conspiracy that had been set on foot and thus cowardly executed. Eighteen had banded together for this purpose, and on Monday, knowing of the movements of Capt. M'Carty, had divided into squads and waylaid the different roads along which they supposed he would pass. Five men formed the squad that did the killing.

He gave the names of the entire band, and seven of them had been arrested and sent to Indianapolis, and it is hoped by this morning the entire eighteen will have been secured.

Capt. M'Carty is represented by all who know him as an excellent and estimable man, and even the man who murdered him so cowardly and cruelly bore this testimony to his character.

Thus has another good man, an estimable citizen, a man who has served his country in the field, an officer of the Government while in the proper discharge of his duty, been foully, cowardly and brutally murdered in cold blood, by his neighbors—by those, some of them, who had grown up as playmates with him.

Let the people reflect upon these indications of the spirit of rebellion in our own State, and let all honest men forsake a party that has encouraged such acts.

This is one of the legitimate fruits of the teachings of the Vincennes *Sun* and the Evansville *Times*, and other Copperhead papers. Every man engaged in this diabolical act is a Copperhead, and intended to vote for M'Clellan and Joe M'Donald.—(Evansville *Journal*.)

We all know the preparations of this most abominable deed, and would almost bet that we could name the very man who perpetrated it. Four years ago, we were publishing a paper in Daviess county, called the Washington Democrat, a Douglas organ, and the victim, Captain M'Carty, was one of our most ardent friends and supporters. He too, was a Douglas Democrat, and was one of the few friends who stood by us when the Democracy, led by old Ben. Goodwin, the sheriff of the county, took the county patronage away from us because, forsooth, we published and endorsed the last speech of Stephen A. Douglas. They said Douglas had turned Abolitionist, and they would support no man who supported him. It is this gang of men who have foully murdered our old friend, Capt. M'Carty, as good a Union man (though a Democrat,) as ever lived. Captain M'Carty is another victim to Copperheadism—his blood is on the souls of these damnable traitors, and may they roast in hell for the dastardly act in our sincere prayer.—This nefarious proceeding is the legitimate result of Copperhead teaching. Day by day, we hear accounts of Copperhead outrages of this kind, and yet when the military arrest the ring leaders of this iniquitous party and place them in prison, it is heralded throughout the country as an outrage; and "arbitrary arrest," etc. Had we the power, we would make short work of these fellows, and let their foul carcasses dangle from the end of a rope. There is no use tampering with them; it is but compromising with the devil. Let the Government be more vigorous, say we, and let them howl, until their lungs, like the Irishman's pig, "gin out." The Government must protect its loyal citizens, even if it becomes necessary to hang a few worthless traitors higher than Haman. The time has come when the issue must be made fairly and squarely. We must destroy or be destroyed. Which policy will American citizen decide upon?

Prisoners Paroled to Serve under General McClellan.

We print, as follows, an important statement, now to the public, but in its present shape, attested by the law, and sworn and subscribed to by a Union soldier before respectable and well-known witnesses; its value as an index is great. Whatever may be thought of General McCLELLAN, it cannot be disputed that even the most inveterate rebel desires his election to the Presidency. The meanness and folly of the act which a Union soldier's solemn oath puts upon record below, are far exceeded by the cruelty with which our soldiers have been treated in the prisons of the South; and perhaps we shall realize that after all, to use an old idea, knaves are nothing more than fools by a kind of circumbendibus:

Montgomery County, ss.

Personally appeared before me, a justice of the peace in and for said county, Franklin Schwenk, of Upper Providence township, Montgomery county, and State of Pennsylvania, a private of Company H, 13th Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, who, on his solemn oath, deposeth and says, that on the 9th day of March, 1864, he was taken prisoner near Bristow Station, Va., and conveyed to Belle Isle prison; and from thence to General Hospital No. 21, in Richmoud; that on the last day of August, 1864, the Director of said hospital waited on him, and proposed to parole him and to permit him to return home if he would promise to vote for George B. McClellan at the approaching election; that he, the said Franklin Schwenk, in order to escape from starvation and rebel atrocity, did make said promise, and therefore was paroled. The said Franklin Schwenk further says, under his solemn oath, that all prisoners of said hospital who frankly and positively said they would vote for Abraham Lincoln were not paroled, but retained in said hospital.

FRANKLIN SCHWENK.

Witnesses present: Dr. Warren Royro, Samuel Pennypacker.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 10th day of October, 1864.

HENRY W. KARTZ,
Justice of the Peace.

Will men who declare their faith in the Union still doubt that the best way to serve the ruinous purpose of the rebels is to vote that faction into power which made Gen. McCLELLAN'S nomination unanimous?

☞ There is a great deal said about "Washington influence," and it has been pronounced malign—General Sheridan came from Washington direct when he whipped Longstreet. It did not seem to hurt *him*.

PLATFORM OF THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

The resolutions adopted by the Convention which nominated McClellan and Pendleton at Chicago on the 31st of August, 1864, are as follows:

Resolved, That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union, under the Constitution, of the only solid foundation of our strength, security and happiness as a people, and as the framework of the Government, equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern.

Resolved, That this Convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretence of military necessity, or the war-power, higher than the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, and that justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for the cessation of hostilities, with a view to the ultimate convention of all the States, or other peacable means to that end, that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.

Resolved, That the direct interference of the authority of the United States in the recent elections held in Kentucky, Maryland Missouri and Delaware was a shameful violation of the Constitution, and a repetition of such acts in the approaching elections will be held as revolutionary, and will be resisted with all the means and power under our control.

Resolved, That the aim and object of the Democratic party is to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of the States unimpaired, and they hereby declare that they consider the administrative usurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers not granted by the Constitution, and supervision of civil by military law in the States not in insurrection, the arbitrary military arrest, imprisonment, trial and sentence of American citizens in States where civil law exists in full force, the suppression of freedom of speech and of the press, the denial of the right of asylum, the open and avowed disregard of State rights, the employment of unusual test oaths, and the interference with and denial of the right of the people to bear arms, as calculated to prevent the restoration of the Union and a perpetuation of a Government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed.

Resolved, That the shameful disregard of the Administration to its duty in respect to our fellow-citizens who now, and long have been prisoners, and are now in a suffering condition, deserves the severest reprobation on the score alike of public and common humanity.

Resolved, That the sympathy of the great Democratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiery of our army, who are and have been in the field under the flag of our country, and in the event of our attaining power they will receive all care, protection, regard and kindness that the brave soldiers of our Republic have so nobly earned.

The resolutions were adopted with but four dissenting voices.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Nov. 2, 1864.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JOHNSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

Union State Electoral Ticket.

SENATORIAL.

Morton M'Michael, Philadelphia.
Thos. Cunningham, Beaver co.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1 Robt. P King,	13 Elias W. Hale,
2 Geo. Morrison Coates,	14 Chs. H. Shriner,
	15 Jno. Wister,
3 Henry Bumm,	16 D. M'Conaughy
4 Wm. H. Kern,	17 D. W. Woods,
5 B. H. Jenks,	18 Isaac Benson,
6 Chas. M. Runk,	19 John Patton,
7 Robt. Parke,	20 S. B. Dick,
8 W. Taylor,	21 Ev. Bierer,
9 J. A. Hiestand,	22 Jno. P. Penney
10 R. H. Coryell,	23 Eb. M'Junkin,
11 Ed. Haliday,	24 J. W. Blanch'rd
12 Chas. F. Reed.	

MASS MEETINGS.

Loyal Voters Rally!

Mass Meetings will be held at the following places, and the people are expected to turn out en masse:

Cassville, Wednesday, Nov. 2d, afternoon and evening.

Marklesburg, Friday, Nov. 4th, afternoon and evening.

Able and distinguished speakers will be present to address the people.

HENRY GRAFFUS,
Chairman Co. Committee.

Oct. 17, 1864.

TO THE POLLS AND SAVE YOUR COUNTRY!

Loyal men of the county,—"Democrats," "War Democrats," "Republicans," "Abolitionists" or whatever name you wish to be known by, YOU have a country to save, and you can only save it by doing your whole duty on Tuesday next. You cannot save it by permitting the success of the men who are in sympathy with the army now struggling to destroy our Government. You must either vote to sustain the Rebel cause or you must vote to sustain the party giving its whole power to strengthen our Government. Lincoln and Johnson are the representatives of the loyal people. McClellan and Pendleton are the candidates of the *leaders* of the so-called Democratic party—men who do not hesitate to denounce our brave soldiers as "Lincoln hirelings"—men who have asked our victorious soldiers to surrender to the enemy—men who rejoice when our army is defeated—men who are Rebels at heart. Voters, you cannot be neutral on next Tuesday, you must either vote to please the Rebels in arms against you, or you must vote as *our* soldiers will vote, to strengthen and defend our Government against all opposition. Go to the polls and vote for Lincoln and Johnson and you will have crippled the enemy in front and the enemy in the rear of our brave boys. Go to the polls and say by your vote that you are loyal citizens and cannot give aid and comfort to an enemy of the flag you delight to honor. Vote for Lincoln and Johnson and you will have a victory at home that will aid our soldiers in achieving a glorious victory over traitors at an early day.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—There is now running daily on the Pennsylvania Railroad, five passenger trains east and six west—see change of schedule in another column. The ticket office in this place will be open half an hour before the arrival of each train due between the hours of 7.20 A. M., and 7.46 P. M., and also for night trains due between the hours of 11.01 P. M., and 4.49 A. M., tickets will be sold from 7.00 to 7.46 P. M.

PASSENGER TRAINS.—Trains leave this place east at 4.05 and 9.35 a. m., and 2.10, 7.46 and 11.01 p. m., and west at 1.05, 4.49, 6.30 and 7.20 a. m., and 5.59 and 7.29 p. m. Mail train west 5.59 p. m., and emigrant 1.05 a. m. Fast mail east 9.35 a. m., and Harrisburg accommodation at 2.10 p. m. Mail and emigrant trains west, and Harrisburg accommodation train east will stop at all regular stations.

☞ We call attention to Sale of land of the Kerr estate, on the 12th inst.

Union Meetings.

We had the pleasure of attending three large Union meetings in this county last week, but for want of room at a late hour, it will be impossible for us to give as full a notice of them as we would like to.

The meeting at McConnellstown on Wednesday afternoon and evening was a very good one. In that hot bed of treason, the traitors, or the poor miserable tools of traitors, exposed to public view the real character of the rebel guerrillas. The afternoon meeting went off without being disturbed, but at night, shortly after J. Sewell Stewart, Esq., had commenced addressing the crowd, it was discovered that the barn of Mr. Geo. Lang was on fire, and in a short time the barn with its contents, a threshing machine, grain, straw, etc., was completely detroyed. The burning of the barn was the work of some one or more of the vile secesh of that town, and we hope the loss to Mr. Lang will be made up by the loyal people of the county. Mr. Lang is an earnest Union man and he was conspicuous on that day in aiding the Union cause. His house was thrown open free to the loyal crowd present, and this act of kindness, we suppose, drove the secesh to madness. Mr. Lang's loss was about $800. We heard one man who had been a McClellan man up to the firing of the barn, openly declare in the street that he would keep such company no longer, and we would not be surprised if the vote in Walker on Tuesday next shows that other honest Democrats have also come out from among the traitors to their country. This meeting was addressed in the afternoon by Capt. J. D. Campbell, and John Scott, Esq., and in the evening by J. Sewell Stewart, John Williamson and David Blair, Esq's.

The next meeting we attended was at Mooresville, West township, on Thursday afternoon and night, and we must fail for want of room, to do it justice. We arrived at Manor Hill about half past 10 A. M., where we joined in with a procession of about 150 ladies on horseback, a large number of wagons and carriages, and men on horseback, the whole line extending along the road for a distance, as we were told by one of the marshals, of over *seventeen* miles. We are not sure that the line was quite so long, but we are very sure we could not see both ends at any one time. From Lower West and Porter township, another large delegation arrived at about 1 o'clock. The village was full to running over. The meeting was organized by calling Rev. Adair to the chair, and was opened with prayer by Rev. Gibson. John Scott and Samuel Calvin, Esq's., spoke in the afternoon.—During the afternnoon a challenge was received from a bogus Democratic meeting then being held at Saulsburg, both parties to meet in the evening for public discussion—the challenge was accepted, and the discussion came off in the Mooresville Academy, and we wish every Democrat in the county now following in the footsteps of such traitors as Vallandigham, Voorhees & Co., could have been present. R. Bruce Petrikin opened the discussion and he was followed by J. Sewell Stewart. Next a Mr. Huyett, from Connecticut, took the stand, and he was followed by John Scott, and by the time he closed, the whole crowd came to the conclusion that somebody had been hurt. Poor Bruce, and his "distinguished stranger"—they felt as if they had been badly sold. They didn't leave the house as they came—their masks were torn off and the people could see them in their true character. Treason in that neighborhood got a stab it will feel most sensibly on next Tuesday.

The next meeting we attended was at Warriorsmark on Saturday afternoon and evening last. It was another grand demonstration—at least 1,500 people were present. The procession of wagons and carriages was a magnificent display of patriotism. The afternoon meeting was held in the woods, and we saw upon the platform a Democrat aged 110 years. He had walked six miles to attend the meeting. Wm. Dorris, jr., and John Scott, Esq., addressed the crowd in the afternoon, and Hon. George Taylor, J. Sewell Stewart and John Williamson, Esq's., addressed the crowd in the Methodist church in the evening. This was one of the finest meetings we have seen this fall, and we have reason to believe Warriorsmark and Franklin will "do better" on next Tuesday.

The Altoona Brass Band was at Warriorsmark, and the Boalsburg Brass Band was at Moorsville. Both excellent bands, but the Altoona "a little more so."

Come to the aid of our brave Soldiers.—In answer to the call from many hundreds of sick and wounded soldiers at the York Hospitals, the Soldiers' Aid Society of this place solicits contributions in money, clothing or delicacies, to be forwarded to them. The box or boxes will be packed at Mrs. David Blairs on Thursday next where all contributions should be sent on the morning of that day or on the day previous. Make comfortable the brave boys who have lost their health or have been wounded in fighting the enemies of our country.

See that every Union voter is at the polls early.

McClellan's Election--Intervention--Foreign War.

In our last we gave the statement of Mr. Pennington, Secretary of the French Legation, to the effect that the election of McClellan would be immediately followed by the recognition of Southern independence by France and England; and we showed that consequently the Chicago ticket, instead of meaning peace of any kind, really meant intervention, Southern independence, and foreign war.

We have the important testimony of the Hon. Robert J. Walker on this point, and it is the same purport. The opportunities of this gentleman, as a sojourner abroad, for knowing the temper and intentions of France and England, are such as enable him to speak with little less than absolute knowledge. We quote so much of his recent letter on the Presidential contest as relates to this subject:

It is the boast of the Confederate leaders in Europe, since the adoption of the platform at Chicago, that upon the election of their candidates, without waiting four months for the inauguration of March next, *Napoleon will at once recognize the Confederate Government.* Indeed I do not doubt from the circumstancial evidence (although I do not know the fact,) that there is already a secret understanding between Jeff. Davis and Napoleon the Third to recognize the independence of the South, upon the election of the Chicago candidates. Why wait four months until the fourth of March next, when the American people, by endorsing the Chicago platform, shall have declared for peace, with the additional announcement in that platform, that the war for the suppression of the rebellion has failed?

If, indeed, the war has failed, and we cannot thus suppress the rebellion, it would not only be the right, but upon the principles of international law, the duty of every foreign power to acknowledge Southern independence. Thus is it that the Chicago McClellan platform invites recognition. What is the meaning of the recognition of the independence of the South by France under such circumstances? It means war. It means, in the first place, commercial treaties stipulating great advantages in favor of France, and perhaps other powers. It means, of course, the overthrow of the blockade, so as to carry on those treaties. It means conditions destructive of our interests, and favorable to the recognizing powers.

There will be no recognition of the independence of the South by France or England or any other Power, if Abraham Lincoln should be re-elected in November next. The American people will then have loudly proclaimed through the ballot-box that they can and will subdue the rebellion by force of arms; and that they will continue to negotiate from the mouths of our cannon until the southern armies shall have been dispersed and vanquished. Upon the news of the re-election of Mr. Lincoln reaching Europe, the Confederate stock, now waiting the success of the Chicago candidates, will fall like Lucifer, to rise no more. American securities, including those of the federal and loyal State governments, of railroads, and other companies with real capital, will all be immensely appreciated. The difference in favor of our country, including the rise in greenbacks, would be equivalent in a few months to hundreds of millions of dollars. Nor is it only our stocks that will rise at home and abroad, but the national character will be immensely exalted.

The high character of both Mr. Pennington and Mr. Walker, who appear to have given their testimony without knowledge of each other, and their unsurpassed opportunities for correct information, will secure for their statements perfect credence. Indeed, the liveliest apprehensions may well be felt by every reflecting man in the land, in view of the grave contingency so reliably set before the country. There is scarcely an intelligent man in the North who has not felt that foreign intervention in behalf of the South was a contingency too probable to be treated lightly. From the very outset it has been the star of hope to the South; and the aid and favor which she has enjoyed from both France and England, as the result of her immense efforts, serve to show how considerable have been the approaches she has made to the accomplishment of this object. Every one has felt that the many evidences of favor and friendship by those Governments were proof of the latent disposition, if not intention, to ultimately interpose in behalf of the South.—"When England is ready, I am," has been the purport of the French Emperor's language. "The time has not yet come," was the language of Lord Palmerston, speaking for the already willing British Cabinet. And so the two have been waiting for the opportunity when they might rejoice the hearts of the rebels, and the heart of every hater of this Government and republicanism throughout the world, jointly interposing their great influence to complete the overthrow of the United States.

The opportunity only was wanted, and this the rebels at home and abroad knew. It became essential, therefore, to create one, and pave the way for France and England to act. This connected view of the subject throws a flood of light on the Niagara Falls conferences, between the leading rebels congregated there and the Democratic leaders, prior to the Chicago Convention. Considering the object, and the part which England was to play, it was entirely proper that these meetings should be held on British soil, under British influence. It is not denied, we believe, that at these conferences the Chicago Platform was mainly agreed upon. Whatever manipulation it subsequently underwent effected only its form, not its substance. The adoption of the Platform, therefore, was an important and deliberately planned step in the scheme of recognition and Southern independence.—All that remains to perfect the scheme, is for the people to adopt the Platform. The next step will be intervention, followed either by quiet submission by the North or a war with the interposing governments and the South.

Were this mere speculation on possibilities—a theory, without tangible evidence—we would expect to have the subject treated lightly, or only for what its ingenuity entitled it. But it is neither speculation nor an unsupported theory. It is a grave probability, amounting as much to absolute certainty as an untranspired event can; for there is not the shadow of a doubt that in the event of McClellan's election, France and England will, as Mr. Walker says, "at once recognize the Confederate Government."

We need not discuss what would follow—the strengthening of Southern arms by foreign support—the raising of the blockade—the exposure of the long line of Northern coast and frontiers—the new draft for men—the transferring of the war to the North,—a picture which the dullest imagination can paint,—a picture that would embody the speedy and sad reality of the success of the Chicago Ticket.—*Pittsburg Commercial.*

The October Election.

The following is the full official home and soldiers' vote for Huntingdon county, which it will be seen gives the Union candidates handsome majorities. The majority in the county, with the soldiers' vote, for Lincoln and Johnson; will not be less than one thousand:

CONGRESS.

A. A. Barker,	2832	
Robt. L. Johnston.	2144	
	—Union maj.	688

SENATE.

L. W. Hall,	2829	
H. J. Walters.	2131	
	—Union maj.	698
Kirk Haines,	2810	
R. W. Christy.	2112	
	—Union maj.	698

ASSEMBLY.

John N. Swoope,	2880	
J. S. Africa.	2138	
	—Union maj.	742
John Balsbach,	2829	
J. W. Kearns.	2090	
	—Union maj.	739

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

James D. Campbell,	2722	
Wm. Stephens.	2153	
	—Union maj.	569

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

Jacob Miller,	2770	
H. L. Harvey.	2117	
	—Union maj.	653

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

Henry Davis,	2757	
A. Sharer.	2139	
	—Union maj.	618
H. A. Mark,	2752	
J. Enyeart.	2136	
	—Union maj.	616

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Henry Wilson,	2751	
W. W. Greenland	2136	
	—Union maj.	615

AUDITOR.

Livingston Robb,	2763	
R. M. Alexander.	2130	
	—Union maj.	633

Congress.

The following in the official home and soldiers' vote in the District:

	Barker.	Johnston.
Blair,	2895	2317
Huntingdon,	2832	2144
Cambria,	1836	2688
Mifflin,	1610	1567
	9223	8716

Barker's majority, 505

SENATE.

The following is the official home and soldiers' vote for our Senatorial District:

	Hall.	Haines.	Walters.	Christy.
Blair,	2984	2849	2149	2247
Hunt.	2829	2810	2131	2112
Centre,	2443	2445	3141	3141
Mifflin,	1539	1559	1663	1615
Juniata,	1231	1250	1594	1607
Perry,	2152	2179	2213	2220
	13,178	13,092	12,891	12,942

SOLDIERS' VOTE.—Mr. James E. Glasgow, of Co. H, 1st Pa. Res. Battery, writes to a friend and gives the following as the vote of the company: 114 votes were polled—Union 83, bogus Democracy 31—Union majority 52. 13 of the company are from this county and voted Union 11, bogus Democracy 2. A larger vote will be given for Father Abraham.

THE DISCUSSION AT SPRUCE CREEK.—A discussion came off at Spruce Creek on Friday night last, between Samuel Calvin and Wm. Doris, jr., on the Union side, and R. B. Petrikin and a Mr. Huyett, of Connecticut, on the side of the White flag party. The loyal hearers were perfectly satisfied that the Union cause *lost nothing* in the discussion. Bruce was pushed so hard that he almost denied belonging to the great Democratic (!) party.

☞ Note the fact that the Emancipation policy is vindicated by the rebels. The rebel Governor Allen, as late as September 26th, wrote to the Government: "The time has come for us to put into the army every able-bodied negro man as a soldier. * * He caused the fight, and he will have his portion of the burthen to bear. * * * *I would* FREE *all able to bear arms, and put them into the field at once."*

Cannot Mr. Lincoln do for the Union what the rebels want to do against it?

☞ Go to the polls and vote for Lincoln and against Jeff. Davis.

Chicago Secrets.

Vallandigham has written a letter, letting out some of the Chicago secrets, having been prompted thereto by an article in the Albany *Argus*, which asserted that he "was in a miserable minority at Chicago." In reply the Chief Copperhead denies this with spirit, and proceeds to say:

Mr. Vallandigham was not "beaten two to one" for the chairmanship of the Committee on Resolutions.—Through the artifices of Cassidy, Tilden, and other New York politicians, Mr. Guthrie, of Kentucky, received twelve votes to his eight for the post, but Mr. Guthrie, was himself afterward emphatically repudiated by the convention when presented by "the ring" as their candidate for the Vice Presidency. Mr. Vallandigham wrote the second, the material resolution of the Chicago Platform, and carried it through the Sub-Committee and the General Committee, in spite of the most desperate, persistent opposition on the part of Cassidy and his friends. Mr. Cassidy himself, in an adjoining room, laboring to defeat it. But the various substitutes never at any time received more than three votes.

The "second and material resolution" to which Mr. Vallandigham refers, is that wherein the war is pronounced "a failure," wherein an "immediate cessation of hostilities" is demanded, and the proposition to surrender to the rebels is made.

Here, then, we have a disputed point cleared up. The Chicago Convention, in that whereby it set itself in opposition to the Government, and virtually took sides with the rebels, was led by a man who to-day would prefer to see Jeff. Davis President, and who since the war began has done everything he could to help the rebel cause.

There is a plain question which every voter should take to himself; whether he will follow such leaders up to the polls, or be an independent and truly loyal man?

The Bitter Fruits.

The legitimate results of the criminal teachings by the Copperheads are aptly illustrated in the following from the Johnstown *Tribune*:

Old man Fox, when examined before Provost Marshal Loyd, at Hollidaysburg, and asked why he harbored his sons after they were drafted, and resisted the soldiers sent to arrest them, said: "I was told there was no need of their reporting; that those who reported were made to go, but those who stayed at home were cleared." Captain Loyed asked him who told him this. He replied "A great many people told me; I heard it on the street; it was common talk; and I saw in a newspaper that the law was no good, and ought not to be obeyed?"

On whom rests the responcibility for the blood of young Fox, shot while resisting arrest? Who are to blame for the sad situation in which old man Fox is placed, and the trouble and disgrace brought upon his family? The admissions of old man Fox answer these questions. Here was a law regularly enacted by a Congress representing the people of the United States, which the President was bound to enforce, and every citizen bound to obey. Yet men were found so base as to persuade an old German that it was no good, and ought not to be obeyed. Young Fox acted upon these teachings, and has a mortal wound. His old father is a criminal, arraigned on a capital charge. They resisted the execution of a United States law, and are now receiving their reward. But the men who counseled them to defy the Government, and thus help the Rebellion, are more guilty than they. The admissions of old man Fox tell the story. They fix the responsibility where it belongs.

A Rebuke to Copperheads

If there is anything calculated to humiliate the Copperhead Tories who are doing all they can to defeat the measures of the Government for the suppression of the Rebellion, it is the fact that our brave soldiers have no resort to extraordinary methods to facilitate their warfare against the Rebels at home—in the rear, and the Rebels in their front. When these soldiers return to their homes, "when the war is over, "who would want to be known to them as the Copperheads whom they had to fight while they were yet in the field? Look out, Sons of Liberty, your names are written where you least imagine. The soldiers will one day demand a copy of the record for publication. This much has been suggested by the following dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, dated Columbus, 20th:

"An officer of the 99th Ohio, who arrived here yesterday from the front, states that nearly all the Ohio troops with Sherman voted at the late election, that they were forced to do so while on the march and subject all day to attack from the rebels. The polls were held in the ambulances following the regiments. The men were sent to the rear by squads to fight the enemy at home with ballots, which they would do with a hearty good will and then return to their positions, and with bullets open out again upon the foe before them with renewed vigor and increased zeal. The scene was inspiring, and will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. McClellan was the war cry of the rebels in their attacks on that day."

Let no enemy of the Government who is either actively or covertly engaged in efforts to ruin this nation on Anglo-Chicago principals, think that our soldiers will forget the peculiar movements they made while they were marching, on the 11th of October, 1864.

☞ Will the Union men in each district in the county make the necessary arrangements to have their vote sent to town as early as possible.

STARTLING DISCLOSURE.

DEMOCRATIC FRAUDS UPON SOLDIERS.

THEIR LETTERS OPENED AND THE VOTES CHANGED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.

The Military Commission, Major-General Doubleday, President, was ordered to suspend the trial of the blockade traders to-day, and proceed to Baltimore forthwith to investigate and try a recently discovered case of most astounding fraud and forgery connected with the New York State soldiers' votes.

The commission will leave by the first train to-morrow morning. The charges are, in brief, substituting "McClellan" for "Lincoln" votes in the original envelopes submitted by the soldiers, and in forging names thereto. One box, over three feet long, containing many thousands of these fraudulent votes, has been seized. Others are known to have been sent to New York. The developments in this case promise to be of the most startling character.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.

Astounding discoveries have been made by the Government of intended frauds in regard to soldiers' votes.—The grounds of the confidence of the leading Democrats of being able to carry New York are now understood.

A systematic and wide-spread conspiracy has been brought to light, carried on by agents here, at Baltimore, Harper's Ferry, and in the army of the Potomac, under the immediate supervision and direction of the party in that State. Several of these agents have been arrested, and are now in jail, and others will be arrested as fast as *proof* can be collected, and proper provision can be made for their trial.

Men now in custody have been actively engaged in this business for weeks, and, as one of the parties involved declares, forged ballots of this kind have been forwarded in dry-goods boxes full to New York and Albany.

Judge Holt, the Juge Advocate General, has had the papers laid before him, and has prepared a brief report on the subject. He pronounces the crime thus committed to be one of the most serious character, and it will be dealt with as such by the Government.

A Military Commission has already been ordered, and will meet to-morrow morning in Baltimore, under the Presidency of General Doubleday, for the trial of two of the leading actors of this conspiracy, who are known to have been in direct and constant communication with leading members of the party.

The testimony in their cases, which I have seen and read, is full, direct, and conclusive. It will leave not the slightest room for doubt that a gigantic conspiracy has been at work for months in maturing and executing a plan for defrauding the soldiers of their votes, and for overwhelming the suffrage of citizens at home, by the forged votes of thousands and tens of thousands of soldiers who have fallen in battle or died in the hospitals, or who have never existed.

In some cases sealed envelopes containing "Lincoln" ballots have been opened, and "McClellan" ballots have been substituted; but the main reliance of the conspirators has been in the forgery of signatures of pretended soldiers to papers transmitting "McClellan and Seymour" votes.

The court martial which meets to-morrow for the purpose of trying the parties already arrested, will make short work of the case, and the Government will not hesitate to carry into effect whatever sentence they may pronounce.

Other parties implicated will be sent before them as rapidly as possible; and all the agents in the affair are under the vigilant surveillance of the Government.

You must not be surprised if these disclosures and arrests should touch some persons high in political authority.

Among other things discovered in this city was the headquarters of a set of gentlemen busily engaged in filling up commissions of agents, signed in blank, and some of the parties involved themselves hold commissioners.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

ASTOUNDING REVELATIONS OF CRIME.

More Particulars of the Forgery—Rebel Plots to Interfere with the Presidential vote.—Refugees and Deserters Sent from Canada to Vote.—Speech of Judge Advocate Foster.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 29.

At the conclusion of the hearing of Edward Donahue, which took place yesterday, Judge Advocate Foster delivered the following address to the court:

It appears in this case that the defendant, Edward Donahue, Jr., a young man connected with the New York Central Railroad—a road to those who live in the city of New York, almost synonymous with treason—has for the past two or three weeks been engaged in one of the most gigantic frauds ever attempted to be perpetrated on this nation—a fraud which, if it shall be successful, will, in my opinion, have produced a disruption of our entire country, and our war for the preservation of the Union will be practically at an end, and useless.

It appears from the evidence of the two witnesses produced before you, that on one occasion, when a Republican, who happened to hear something that was said by one of the State agents of the State of New York, that frauds were being perpetrated, went to the office of the State agent in this city, he found him willing and ready to make false votes, and prudently representing himself as one of the party they were working for, ingratiated himself into their confidence, and was allowed to see the working of their party.

It appears that the regular blanks for soldiers are forged, the names of the officers who are purporting to swear the soldiers are written out by one party, the names of the soldiers who cast this vote, by another, and still a third one, who fills up the blanks. These are then left either sealed or unsealed, with the electoral ticket of the party which they represent, and as the first witness testified to you, several dry goods boxes full of such votes have already left the city of Washington.

At that time it will be borne in mind that Edward Donahue was in Washington. He came to this city.—How is this statement as compared with his accomplice, Edward Newcomb, and with that of the first witness, Mr. Ward? Was it they who induced him to commit this fraud, or did he induce them? Does Newcomb say that Ward asked him, or was it Donahue who asked him to write these letters?

He found Donahue in full blast, writing as fast he could; sometimes the name of a soldier, and sometimes of an officer; sometimes giving one rank and sometimes another; the other on filling up their names, and still a third one the full blank. Thus, the persons around this table, in the course of Sunday afternoon, filled up to the number of nearly a hundred; and, if three persons could in one afternoon manufacture some one or two hundred such fraudulent votes, what could not twenty men similarly employed for two weeks effect?

The enormity of the fraud was appalling. The Judge Advocate continued by dwelling upon the heinousness of the offence. "Here," he said, "was a fraud that might well call for the infliction of the severest penalty known to the court. The most sacred right of the brave men who are absent from their homes, perilling their lives in the face of the enemy to uphold our liberties, is invaded, and the votes are *fraudulently sought to be given against* the cause for which they have been perilling their lives. Whilst absent in the field, these plotters at home seek to cast the ballots of these brave men without their consent, and whilst they cannot be present to speak for themselves or defend their rights. This prisoner, who, though one of a numerous family of children, cannot show that he has even one brother in the field, upholding the flag of his country, is here proven to have corresponded with others to defraud our brave soldiers of their exercise of the sacred elective franchise. A crime so enormous as this calls for vigorous punishment, and he hesitated not to say it merited the extreme penalty of death."

General Hooker on the Election.

General Hooker got captured by a crowd in Springfield, Illinois, last Friday, and was carried to the Representatives' Hall and made to speak. In the course of his patriotic and soldierly talk he said:

I think all the battles we will have to fight are already fought. [Tremendous cheers.] The election early next month will pass off quietly, and it will pass off successfully. [Renewed cheers.] The victory at the ballot-box will be in vindication of the Union and of our authority. It will be in support of your armies in the field, and it will be in support of the honor of the nation. (Applause.) That vindication will be far beyond what the most sanguine who are here anticipate. It will be more than a Waterloo defeat to those who are arrayed against our country. (Continued applause.) It will be almost a death blow; it will be a staggering blow to the rebels that we have been fighting in the war in which your brothers and your sons have been engaged for the last three years and a half; it will be a withering blow to them and it will be worse to the Copperheads. (Tremendous cheers.) I would not for the world say anything to excite hopes that may not be realized; but I will say this, that it is the opinion of those who have a much better opportunity of knowing than I have, that in the next election we will achieve the greatest victory that has been won from the beginning of this rebellion to the present time. It will be a two-edged sword, cutting both ways, North and South. (Cheers.) I state this confididently, believing from those who have much better opportunities of knowing than I have, that every single State in this Union will cast its vote for Abraham Lincoln.—[Loud applause and cries of "That's so."]

☞ The Union majority of the State at the late election will not be less than 13,000. It will be more than doubled on next Tuesday when all voters will vote square for or against the Rebels.

More Potatoes.—Mr. David Hare, of Porter township, left with us last week, a half bushel of large and very fine Peach Blow and other varieties of Lincoln potatoes, for which he will please accept our thanks.

☞ Go to the polls early and work until the polls close.

MARRIED,

On the 30th day of October, 1864, in West township, by John Thompson, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM J. HENRY, to Miss MARGARET C. DAVIS, both of said township.

On Thursday, 27th ult., by Rev. S. H. Reid, Mr. JOHN SMITH, to Miss SARAH FRABER, both of Bedford county, Pa.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE

OF REAL ESTATE, NEAR HUNTINGDON PENNA.

IN pursuance of orders of the Orphan's Court of Huntingdon county, will be offered for sale at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on

SATURDAY, 12TH OF NOVEMBER,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., the tracts of land hereinafter described, situated chiefly in Walker township, said county, being the unsold and unexcepted portions of the real estate of Hon. John Kerr, late of said township, deceased, to wit:

All that tract of land marked E in the diagram to the writ of partition of valuation annexed 214 acres, 87 perches, 100 acres of which are cleared and under cultivation, the uncleared portion is heavily timbered, principally white oak, and yellow pine, no buildings thereon.

Also—the tract marked F in said diagram, containing 179 acres, 124 perches, with a dwelling house and barn thereon erected; about 80 acres of this tract are cleared and under cultivation and the residue heavily timbered; Crooked Creek running through this tract furnishes a good water power, by means of which the valuable timber on this tract could be speedily converted into money. Huntingdon and Broad Top railroad also passes through this tract; the portion under cultivation produces excellent crops and the whole offers rare advantages for realizing a large profit on the amount invested; this tract is situated within 1¼ miles of Huntingdon borough.

Four tracts of Woodland containing severally, 119 acres—87 acres 147 perches—148 acres 83 perches. There is a fine lime kiln and lime stone quarry on last tract. Another containing 17 acres 147 perches.

Attendance will be given by

Nov. 2d, 1864. DAVID S. KERR, Trustee.

STRAY HOG. Came to the residence of Amos Smith, in Union township, about the middle of September last, a White Hog with black spot on right hip, and left ear off, supposed to weigh about 275 pounds. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

Nov. 2, 1864. AMOS SMITH.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

VICTORY!

THE REBELS ROUTED IN MISSOURI.

PRICE DEFEATED IN SEVERAL BATTLES.

His Army Completely Dispersed.

GENERALS MARMADUKE AND CABELL CAPTURED.

1,500 Prisoners Captured and Twelve Pieces of Artillery Taken.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27.—The following is received from reliable sources:

Our forces have been driving Price rapidly since Sunday. At the last accounts he was twenty-five or thirty miles southeast of Fort Scott, his army routed and dispersed. On Tuesday we had several fights with him between Mound City and Fort Scott, in all of which he was badly whipped, losing fifteen hundred prisoners and ten or twelve pieces of artillery. Major General Marmaduke and Brigadier General Cabell are among the prisoners, with several colonels and other officers. He was again attacked yesterday morning, a short distance north of Ft. Scott, and drives pell-mell in a southeasterly direction. He burned two hundred wagons yesterday, to prevent them being captured. Nothing is stated about the loss on either side, but there seems to be no doubt that Price's army is completely demoralized and scattered. The telegraph is working to Fort Scott, but nothing has been received of to-day's operations, except that our forces are still in vigorous pursuit.

General Steele, with a heavy reinforcement, is at Fort Smith, with the probable view of contesting Price,s entrance into Arkansas. The rebels were chased all Sunday night, and constant fighting kept up.

Forward Movement by Grant.

Advance of Hancock's and Warren's Corps—A Rebel Attack on Hancock Repulsed—Capture of over 900 Prisoners—The Rebel General Dearing Reported Killed—Official Dispatch From General Grant—Our Troops Inviting an Attack.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28, 9 P. M.

Dispatches from General Grant, received this evening, inform the Department that an advance in force, for the purpose for a reconnoissance, was made yesterday by Warren and Hancock.

In the evening the enemy attacked Hancock vigorously, but were repulsed.

The purpose being accomplished, the troops were withdrawn from the advanced position to which they had been pushed, nearer to their line of former occupation. The telegrams of General Grant give all the details received:

CITY POINT, Oct. 27, 1864, 8 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Sec. of War:

I have just returned from the crossing of the Boydtown plank road with Hatcher's Creek. Our line now extends from its former left to Armstrong's mill, thence by the south bank of Hatcher's Creek to the point above named.

At every point the enemy was found to be entrenched and his works manned. No attack was made during the day further than to drive the pickets and cavalry inside of the main work. Our casualties have been light, probably less than two hundred killed, wounded and missing. The same is probably true with the enemy. We captured, however, seven loaded teams on their way from Stony Creek to the enemy, about a dozen beef cattle, a traveling forge, and 75 to 100 prisoners.

On our right Butler extended around well toward Yorktown road, without finding a point unguarded.

I shall keep our troops out where they are until towards noon to-morrow, in hopes of inviting an attack.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

CITY POINT, Oct. 28.—*Hon. E. Stanton, Secretary of War:*—The attack on General Hancock proves to be a decided failure. He repulsed the enemy, and remained in his position, holding possession of the field until midnight, when he commenced withdrawing.—Orders had been given for the withdrawal of the 2d Corps before the attack was made. We lost no prisoners except the usual stragglers who are always picked up. Our captures for the day on the south side foot up 910.

The rebel Gen. Dearing is reported killed.

General Meade, in his report says: "I am induced to believe the success of the operation, which was most decided, was mainly due to the personal exertions of Major General Hancock and the conspicuous gallantry of Brig. Gen. Egan."

(Signed) U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

Reports from Gen. Sherman's department to six o'clock this evening, indicate that the rebel army is again threatening demonstrations towards Tennessee—but there is no reason to doubt that Sherman and Thomas will be found prepared for whatever movement may take place.

The reports from Missouri and Arkansas concur in stating the defeat of Price with heavy loss.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

An Advance of Three Miles.

The Enemy's Position Discovered—The Rebels Attack Our Forces but are Repulsed—Some Five Hundred Prisoners Captured—Many Officers Among the Number—The Rebels again Repulsed on Thursday—Rebel Fort Captured—A Rebel Colonel, Major, Captain and Twenty Men Captured—Two Guns Brought off—Another Advance of Our Pickets.

HDQ'RS ARMY POTOMAC, Oct. 29.

The late movements of this army have resulted in extending our line as far as Hatcher's run, on the Duncan road, a distance of about three miles beyond our former position on the left, and in the discovery of the exact position of the enemy's lines and works erected for their defence, as well as the more complete knowledge of the country between us and the Southside railroad.

It was not believed the enemy had any very strong works in this direction, and that taking them by surprise they could be easily driven into the inner lines of Petersburg; but, to the surprise of all, not only were the enemy found entrenched on both sides of the Boynton plank road, but that they had strong works on both sides of the Run, extending several miles.

The second corps, in their charge on the plank road, drove the rebels from their works on the south of the run, and across the bridge, of which they held possession until ordered to withdraw. In the advance of the fifth corps they moved on the South of the run, and the road being very crooked in this vicinity, by keeping close to it there was a gap between its left and the right of the second corps. The enemy took advantage of this, and massing in the woods under cover made a most determined assault on the right of the 2d division of the 2d corps, evidently with intention of capturing the entire force on the right; their charge for a very short time was a success, but our men rallied, charged in turn, and driving the rebels back, cut off the greater part of Anderson's brigade of of Hill's corps.

The number of prisoners thus taken here was about 400 including many officers. In the meantime the 5th corps had reached the enemies works on their front and became hotly engaged; the loss here was not so heavy. Darkness approaching, and it being deemed unsafe to occupy so extensive a line with strong works in front, and exposed to flank attacks from cavalry, orders were issued to withdraw about two miles, which was done without loss.

During the engagement the enemy drove our men from two guns, but before they could be removed our men charged and took them. The loss of the enemy cannot be stated but it is thought to be about as heavy as our own in killed and wounded, while their loss in prisoners is much larger than ours.

We took about 500 altogether during the day.

General Grant and staff were present during the entire day, and in company with Gen. Meade witnessed the various movements.

During Thursday night the rebels made an assault on our works south of where the mine was sprung, but were driven back with considerble loss.

Near the same place a party from the 1st division of the 2d corps made a dash on a rebel fort and captured it, taking a Colonel, a Major, a Captain, a Lieutenant with 20 men prisoners, and bringing off 2 guns. Our picket line was advanced here for some distance, and our men still hold their new ground.

(Siged)n W. D. McGREGOR.

Address of the Union State Central Committee.

TO THE LOYAL MEN OF PENN'A.

ROOMS OF THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COM.,
PHILADELPHIA, October 21, 1864.

To the Loyal Men of Pennsylvania.—The smoke of the first engagement has cleared away; and upon the vote of her citizens at home Pennsylvania stands by the government of our fathers, while her brave sons in the field will not give less than twelve thousand majority for the good cause. The last hope, therefore, of the supporters of General McClellan has disappeared, and the only result of continuing to sustain him is to give aid and comfort to the rebellion by increasing the appearance of disunion among ourselves.

General Sheridan dealt a terrible blow to treason on Wednesday, and every patriot's heart thrilled with joy upon hearing it; but a great majority for Abraham Lincoln in Pennsylvania would be far more fatal to the armed conspiracy against the Union and the Constitution. Every vote for our tried and faithful President will paralyze some arm raised to shoot down the flag, while every vote for the base surrender at Chicago, and the men who carry its white flag, will encourage some rebel to shoot another Northern soldier. The ticket nominated by Vallandigham, Wood and Seymour is now black with treason, and after it is voted will be red with blood of our brothers fighting for us. The war has existed for the last year only by the reason of our division, and its continuance to-day is solely owing to the activity of the disunion party of the North and the platform of its convention. While any hope remained of the election of its candidates, plausible excuses might be found by misguided men for giving them their suffrages; but after the verdicts of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania, all sensible persons know that the election is already decided by the people, and that it only remains to ascertain the majorities. *It follows, therefore, that every vote for McClellan and Pendleton is an earnest invitation to Jefferson Davis to continue this fearful war to waste more of our treasure and to murder others of our sons.*

The sublime spectacle of a united north will end the war. We invoke all patriots to lend their efforts unceasingly to produce this result. By perfecting the ward and township organizations; by the circulation of documents; by public addresses, especially by local speakers; by earnest personal efforts with honest but mistaken men; by making arrangements to bring every loyal voter to the polls; by sending tax receipts to every soldier and sailor; by the immediate formation of campaign clubs in every borough and community; by great meetings of the people by daylight and by torchlight, and by all the honest agencies of an active and thorough canvass, appealing to the patriotic zeal, and kindling the patriotic enthusiasm of a great and loyal commonwealth, we can attest the fealty of our State to the flag of the Union by a majority worthy of the historic character of the contest and of the great issue dependent upon it.

Forward, then, every lover of his country to this good work! Looking not to the past but to the future, forgetting all personal considerations, and appreciating the privilege of some sacrifice for Liberty and the Union, let us relax no effort until the polls are closed. This Committee will continue to do its whole duty, and relies upon your instant, earnest and constant assistance.

Grant's march of valor and of glory from the Rapidan to the James sealed the fate of the rebellion. Since then, Sherman has turned its left wing. Farragut is closing its avenues of scape. Sheridan has sent its vanguard again whirling down the valley. It only remains for us to sound the charge along the whole line, and wrapping our ballots around our brothers' bullets, march to the peaceful, final triumph which awaits us in November.

Proclaiming the war to be a failure, George B. McClellan is himself the great failure of the war—a general without a victory—a statesman without a record, and if we are faithful, history will add to his epitaph, that he was a candidate for the Presidency without an electoral vote. Let us all, therefore, labor without ceasing. In memory of our buried martyrs, in regard for the wounds of our living heroes, to guard liberty from its deadly peril, and the Union from its treasonable foes, in the interest of religion, and in the hope of the republic of the future, loyal men of Pennsylvania, forward to victory!

In be half of the Committee,
SIMON CAMERON, *Chairman.*
A. W. BENEDICT, } *Secretaries.*
WIEN FORNEY, }

The Conspiracy.

The Boston *Traveller* calls attention to the significant fact that the great Copperhead conspiracy for aiding the rebellion, and looking to the establishment of a Northwestern Confederacy, was a far more formidable organization than that which planned and brought about the Southern secession. The official exposure of this great treason cannot fail to produce a marked impression upon the loyal people. It proves, what was sufficiently indicated by too many circumstances to allow of much doubt, that the Copperhead leaders are in full correspondence and accord with the chiefs of the rebellion, and that the success of the Southern Confederacy would be followed by a repetition of the experiment in the Northwest. It explains many operations that have seemed doubtful, and defines the position of many men whose conduct was inconsistent with even the "slack allegiance" that the worst enemies of the Government find it convenient to profess, while they remain in the North, for the benefit of the South.

The exposure of this great conspiracy, is its destruction, in its present form. What now organization the elements of treason may assume, is a matter of conjecture, with the certainty only that they will not be idle, that the men who hate the government and have plotted for its overthrow, will not intermit, however they may change their operations. Had the same vigilance and fidelity on the part of the government, which has exposed and suppressed the conspiracy, been exerted by the administration of Mr. Buchanan against the Southern treason, which was more open and less formidable, a few men would have been sentenced to imprisonment, a considerable number hooted out of public life, amidst the contempt and ridicule of the public, and Mr. Davis' rebellion would have been ranked with Shay's war and the whiskey insurrection. This is the difference between having in power honest men, who look to the stability of the government, and weak, vacillating men, who have neither the disposition nor the nerve to grapple with rebellion. The lesson for this great exposure is that the administration which has proved itself equal to the emergency should be continued in power, and that the party which proved itself unequal to the suppression of treason, when it first broke out and would have been easily controlled, should not again be entrusted with the government in which they so lamentably failed. The times require honest men and firm; men who have the capacity to detect treason and the pluck to fight it.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Oct. 31,

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$10 75@12 50
Common and Superfine	$10 [illegible]
Rye Flour	$9 00
Corn Meal	$3 50@3 60
Extra White Wheat	$2 60@2 65
Fair and Prime Red	$2 50@2 60
Rye	$1 67
Corn, prime Yellow	$1 68
Oats	88
Barley	75 to $2 00
Cloverseed, 64 lbs	$10 50
Timothy	$3 75
Flaxseed	$2 25
Wool	100@112
Hides	13

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Extra Family Flour bbl	$11 25
Extra do per cwt	5 50
White Wheat	2 30
Red Wheat	2 20
Rye	1 65
Corn	1 60
Oats	75
Cloverseed	10 00
Flaxseed	2 25
Dried Apples	1 75
Butter	35
Eggs	20
Lard	25
Ham	25
Shoulder	20
Sides	20
Tallow	12

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exp. to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of *Huntingdon*, ON MONDAY, 14TH DAY of NOVEMBER, 1864, at two o'clock, P. M., the following described property to wit:

Two lots of ground situate in the borough of Orbisonia, adjoining a lot of Jacob Garret on the east, the public road or street on the north, Thomas E. Orbison on the south, having a frame house with four rooms on the first floor, and eleven rooms on the second floor—a frame stable and other out buildings thereon erected.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Nancy Jane McKelvey.

Also—Defendant's right, title and interest in and to 60 acres of land, more or less, situate in Springfield township, Huntingdon county, Pa., adjoining lands of Benjamin Ramsey, John Norris, David Wilds, John Madden, Wm. Wilds, and Enoch Chilcott, having thereon erected two log houses, one log barn, one log stable, and other out buildings.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Thomas Ramsey.

Also—Seventy-two acres of land in Shirley township, with a log house and log barn thereon erected, adjoining lands of Jacob Riple on the south, Riple on the west, and George Clymans on the east.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William Young.

Noticeto Purchasers.—Bidders at Sheriff's sales will take notice that immediately upon the property being knocked down, fifty per cent. of all bids under $100, and twenty-five per cent. of all bids over that sum, must be paid to the Sheriff, or the property will be set up again and sold to other bidders who will comply with the above terms.

Sheriff's Sales will hereafter be made on Monday, of the first week of Court, and the Deeds acknowledged on the following Saturday.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Oct. 26, 1864. }

HENRY HARPER, No 520 Arch Street, PHILADELPHIA, has a large stock of

WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SOLID SILVER-WARE,

Superior plated TEA SETS, SPOONS, FORKS, &c.

Oct. 12, '64. 4m.

LAW ASSOCIATION.

The undersigned have associated themselves together in the practice of the law in Huntingdon, Pa. Office in the one now, and formerly occupied by J. Sewell Stewart, adjoining the Court House.

A. W. BENEDICT,
J. SEWELL STEWART.

July 20, 1864.

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels, for sale by JAMES A. BROWN.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

Estate of Rosanna McLaughlin, Dec'd.

In pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, on

Saturday, the 12th November, 1864,

AT 1 O'CLOCK, ON SAID DAY, THE FOLLOWING REAL ESTATE, viz:

Those two certain lots of ground in the borough of Alexandria, being contiguous with each other and numbers 6 and 7 in the recorded plan of said borough; each lot fronting sixty feet on the main street of said borough, and extending back at right angles thereto two hundred feet to the Juniata river, and adjoining lot of Cyrus Wilson on the west of Lot No. 8, and a lot of Carrens Patterson on the east of Lot No. 7.

On one of said lots is erected a two-story frame and plastered dwelling house and frame stable, and on the other a two-story plastered dwelling house

TERMS OF SALE.—One half the purchase money in hand and the balance in one year with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage or judgment of the purchaser.

GEORGE C. BUCHER,
Trustee.

October 13, 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following Inventories of the goods and chattels set to widows, under the provisions of the Act of 14th of April, A. D 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county and will be presented for "approval by the Court" on Monday, the 14th of November, A. D. 1864.

1. The inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of William Croisley, deceased, set apart to *his widow, Christiana Croisley.*

2. The inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattles which were of Jacob Baker, late of Springfield township, deceased, set apart to his widow, Mary Baker.

3. The inventory &c., of the goods and chattles which were of John B. McIlroy, deceased, set apart to his widow, Sarah McIlroy.

4. The inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattles which were of Alexander Allison, late of Henderson township, deceased, set apart to his widow, Mary Jane Allison.

5. The inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattles which were of Thomas F. Stewart, late of West township, deceased, set apart to his widow, Mary Stewart.

6. The inventory of the goods and chattles which were of Robert Hood, late of Penn township, deceased, set apart to his widow, Mary Hood.

7. The inventory of the goods and chattles which were of Alexander Bell, late of Barree township, deceased, set apart to his widow, Elizabeth Bell.

8. The inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattles which were of Adam Stone, late of Hopewell township, deceased, set apart to his widow, Elizabeth Stone.

9. The goods &c., which were of Thomas Whittaker, late of Porter township, deceased, set apart to his widow, Catharine Whittaker.

10. The goods and chattles which were of Joshua Green, late of Barree township, deceased, set apart to his widow, Mary Green.

DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF,
Oct. 12, 1864. Clerk.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Monday, the 14th day of November next, (1864,) to wit:

1. The Administration on account of Benjamin L. Neff, acting Executor of the last will of John Neff, late of West township, deceased.

2. The supplemental account of Robert G. McNeal, Trustee to sell the Real estate of Jacob H. Miller, late of Union township, deceased.

3. The supplemental account of R. G. McNeal, acting Administrator of Jacob H. Miller, late of Union township, deceased.

4. The account of Daniel Teague, Administrator *de bonis non*, of David Graham, late of Dublin township, deceased.

5. The account of Livingston Robb, guardian of J. Easton, Wm. Wilson and Mary Alice Robb, minor children of Wm. D. Robb, deceased. Final so far as the said J. Easton & Wm. Wilson are concerned.

6. The Administration account of John Ridenour, Executor of the last will of John Ridenour, deceased, as filed by William E. Corbin, Administrator of the said John Ridenour, Executor as aforesaid, who died without *filing an account of his Administration.*

7. Administration account of William E. Corbin and Elizabeth Ridenour, Administrator's of John Ridenour, late of Juniata township, Huntingdon county, deceased.

8. The final account of Nicholas Cresswell, guardian of Francis Augustus Stewart, and Henrietta Jane Stewart, minor children of Anthony J. Stewart, late of Morris township, Huntingdon county, deceased.

9. Administration account of James Johnston, Administrator of Nicholas Decker, late of Juniata township, deceased.

10. The partial, and also the final accounts of David Barrick, surviving Executor of the last will and testament of William Myton, late of West township, deceased.

DANIEL W. WOLMELSDORF,
Register's Office, } Register.
Hunt. Oct. 10, 1864. }

VALUABLE MINERAL ORE RIGHT AT ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the following described Mineral Ore Right, will be exposed at Public Sale, *at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon,*

On Thursday, 10th November next,

a part of the Real Estate of ISAAC FISHER, dec'd.

Mineral Ore Right in a tract of land containing one hundred and seventy five acres, more or less, adjoining the Juniata river and the Aughwick road, and bounded by lands formerly of one Wertz, lands formerly belonging to the Kelly family, Vandevander's and Jack's Mountain, *being formerly the property of Absalom Plowman,* and situate in Brady township, Huntingdon county.

ALSO—The Mineral ore right in two tracts of land, situate in Union township, Huntingdon county: one called the "Mountain Survey," and the other called "the House-Tract" adjoining each other, being both now lately in the possession and ownership of Moses Swoope.

TERMS OF SALE.—Purchase money to be paid on confirmation of Sale.

THOS. P. CAMPBELL,
Adm'r., of Isaac Fisher, dec'd.

Oct. 10, '64. ts.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

[Estate of Robert McCall, dec'd.]

Letters testamentary, on the estate of Robert McCall, late of Penn tp., Huntingdon county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them duly authenticated.

ANTHONY FORSHEY,
JAMES McCALL,
Sept. 21, '64. 6t. Executors.

Farm For Sale.

THE undersigned offer the Farm on which they reside, in West township, Huntingdon county, at private sale. It is situated three miles from Petersburg, and the same distance from Railroad and canal. It contains three hundred and forty-nine acres and allowance; good buildings, and about one hundred and fifty acres cleared, and well adapted for a stock farm.

J. S. MAGUIRE.
RACHEL MAGUIRE.

aprl19,1864-tf.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE IN PENN TOWNSHIP.

About one half mile from Marklesburg Station, on the Huntingdon & Broad Top R. R., containing over

TWO HUNDRED ACRES.

About one-half clear and in cultivation; 30 or 40 acres of which is good meadow land, has an apple orchard and other fruit trees. A good dwelling house and bank barn is erected thereon. James Creek runs through it, and has a good water power. It is a good situation for a tanner's. Rock oak bark being plenty and convenient. Is in a good community, with mills, stores, school houses and churches.

Terms of sale made satisfactory.

WM. B. ZEIGLER.

Huntingdon, Aug. 31, '64.

CHEAP PUMPS.

JAMES A. BROWN, Huntingdon, Pa., sells Patent Wooden Pumps for cisterns and wells, from 14 to 60 feet deep, at about one half the usual price for old fashioned pumps. All pumps warranted.

Aug. 3 '64.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems,

Now and reliable treatment—in reports by the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. [July 13, 1864-1y.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY IN THE

GIRARD Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,

PHILADELPHIA.

NO MARINE RISKS — FIRE RISKS ONLY TAKEN.

Perpetual policies granted on brick and stone buildings. Limited policies granted on frame or log buildings, *merchandise and furniture.*

☞ *No premium notes required, consequently no assessments made.*

R. ALLISON MILLER,
Sept6,1863 Agt. for Huntingdon & adjoining Cos

NOTICE.

An election for President, Five Managers and Treasurer of the Petersburg and Reedsville Turnpike co., will be held at the office of the *Freedom Iron Company,* in Penny township, Mifflin county, Pa., on Thursday the 22nd day of September next.

Sept. 7, '64. 3t.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office removed to opposite the store of D. P. Gwin, in the square, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. April 13, 1864.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of Ellen O. Logan, dec'd.]

Letters of administration upon the estate of Ellen O. Logan, late of Shirley tp., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

EDWARD ZUERNER, Adm'r.

Oct. 5, '64. 6t.*.

MRS. L. A. HAMER, *ON MIFFLIN STREET,*

Informs the Ladies of Huntingdon and vicinity that she has again commenced the milinery business and is prepared to do all kinds of work to order, at prices to please all. Her old customers, and all others, are requested to give her a call.

Huntingdon, Oct. 12, '64.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Michael Hawn, dec'd.

Letters of administration, on the estate of Michael Hawn, late of Brady tp., Huntingdon county dec'd; having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

GEO. HAWN, Adm'r.

Oct. 10, '64. 6t. *

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

PROCLAMATION.—NOTICE OF GENERAL ELECTION

TO BE HELD ON

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1864.

Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, 1839, I, GEORGE W. JOHNSTON, High Sheriff of the county of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Huntingdon, on the 1st Tuesday after the first Monday of November, (being the 8th day of November,) at which time will be chosen a number of persons equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which this State is entitled in the Congress of the United States to be Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, and the several Judges, Inspectors and Clerks, who attended on the 11th day of October, at the election for Member of Congress, &c., are hereby enjoined to attend and perform the like duties at the said Election of Electors, subject to the penalties for neglect or misconduct as they were liable to at the Election of Member of Congress &c.

In pursuance of said act, I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid special election in the several election districts within the said *county of Huntingdon, are as follows, to wit:*

1st district, composed of the township of Henderson, at the Union School House.

2d district, composed of Dublin township, at Pleasant Hill School House, near Joseph Nelson's, in said township.

3d district, composed of so much of Warriorsmark township, as is not included in the 10th district, at the school house adjoining the town of Warriorsmark.

4th district, composed of the township of Hopewell, at *Rough and Ready Furnace.*

5th district, composed of the township of Barree, at the house of James Livingston, in the town of Saulsburg, in said township.

6th district, composed of the borough of Shirleysburg, and all that part of the township of Shirley not included within the limits of District No. 24, as hereinafter mentioned and described, at the house of David Fraker, dec'd, in Shirleysburg.

7th district, composed of Porter and part of Walker township, and so much of West township as is included in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the south-west corner of Tobias Caufman's Farm on the bank of the Little Juniata river, to the lower end of Jackson's narrows, thence in a northwesterly direction to the most southerly part of the farm owned by Michael Maguire, thence north 40 degrees west to the top of Tussey's mountain to intersect the line of Franklin township, thence along the said line to Little Juniata river, thence down the same to the place of beginning, at the public school house opposite the German Reformed Church, in the borough of Alexandria.

8th district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house of Geo. W. Mattern, in said township.

9th district, composed of Tell township, at the Union school house, near the Union Meeting house, in said twp.

10th district, composed of Springfield township, at the *school house,* near Hugh Madden's, in said township.

11th district, composed of Union township, at the school house, near Ezekiel Corbin's, in said township.

12th district, composed of Brady township, at the Centre school house, in said township.

13th district, composed of Morris township, at public school house No. 2, in said township.

14th district, composed of that part of West township not included in 7th and 20th districts, at the public school house on the farm now owned by Miles Lewis, (formerly owned by James Eunis,) in said township.

15th district, composed of Walker township, at the house of Benjamin Magaby, in M'Connellstown.

16th district, composed of the township of Tod, at the Green school house, in said township.

17th district, composed of Oneida township, at the house of Wm. D. Rankin, Warm Springs.

18th district, composed of Cromwell township, at the house now occupied by David Etnire, *in Orbisonia.*

19th district, composed of the borough of Birmingham, with the several tracts of land near to and attached to the same, now owned and occupied by Thomas M. Owens, John R. Shaw, Andrew Robeson, John Cessna and Wm. Gensimer, and the tract of land now owned by George and John Shoenberger, known as the Porter tract, situate in the township of Warriorsmark, at the public school house in said borough.

20th district, composed of the township of Cass, at the public school house in Cassville, in said township.

21st district, composed of the township of Jackson, at the public house of Edward Littles, at McAlevy's Fort, in said township.

22d district, composed of the township of Clay, at the public school house in Scottsville.

23d district, composed of the township of Penn, at the public school house in Markleburg, in said township.

24th district, composed and created as follows, to wit:—That all that part of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, lying and being within the following described boundaries, namely: beginning at the intersection of Union and Shirley township lines with the Juniata river, on the south side thereof; thence along said Union township line for the distance of three miles from said river; thence eastwardly, by a straight line, to the point where the main from Eby's mill to Germany valley, crosses the summit of Sandy ridge; thence northwardly along the summit of Sandy ridge to the river Juniata, and thence up said river to the place of beginning, shall hereafter form a separate election district; that the qualified voters of said election district shall hereafter hold their general and township elections in the public school house in Mount Union, in said district.

25th district, composed of the borough of Huntingdon, *at the Court House in said borough.* These parts of Walker and Porter townships, beginning at the southern end of the bridge across the Juniata river at the foot of Montgomery street, thence by the Juniata township line to the line of Walker election district, thence by the same to the corner of Porter township at the Woodcock Valley road, near a school house, thence by the line between Porter and Penn townships, to the summit of the Warrior ridge, thence along said ridge to the Juniata river so as to include the dwelling-house at Whittaker's, now Fisher's old mill, and thence down said river to the place of beginning, be annexed to the Huntingdon Borough election district, and that the inhabitants thereof shall and may vote at all general elections.

26th district, composed of the borough of Petersburg and that part of West township, west and north of a line between Henderson and West townships, at or near the Warm Springs, to the Franklin township line on the top of Tussey's *mountain, so as to include in the new district* the houses of David Wahlsmith, Jacob Longanecker, Thos. Hauer, James Porter, and John Wall, at the school-house in the borough of Petersburg.

27th district, composed of Juniata township, at the house of John Peightal, on the lands of Henry Isenberg.

28th district, composed of Carbon township, recently erected out of a part of the territory of Tod township, to wit: commencing at a Chestnut Oak, on the summit Terrace mountain, at the Hopewell township line opposite the dividing ridge in the Little Valley; thence south fifty-two degrees, east three hundred and sixty perches, to a stone heap on the Western Summit of Broad Top mountain; thence north sixty-seven degrees, east three hundred and twelve perches, to a yellow pine; thence south fifty-two degrees, east seven hundred and seventy-two perches, to a Chestnut Oak; thence south fourteen degrees, east three hundred and fifty one perches, to a Chestnut at the east end of Henry S. Green's land; thence south thirty-one and a half degrees, east two hundred and ninety-four perches, to a Chestnut Oak on the summit of a spur of Broad Top, on the western side of John Terrel's farm; south, sixty-five degrees, east nine hundred and thirty-four perches, to a stone heap on the Clay township line, at the Broad Top City Hotel, kept by C. Allmond, in said township.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 15th section of the aforesaid act I am directed, that "every person, excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress, and of the State legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector or judge, or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

Also, that in the 4th section of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to executions and for other purposes," approved April 16th, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 15th section "shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia or borough officer from serving as judge, or inspector or clerk of any general or special election in this Commonwealth."

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 67th section of the act aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one of the judges from each district at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the third day after the day of election, being for the present year on Friday, the 11th of November next, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges.

And in pursuance of the act of Assembly approved the twenty-fifth day of August, 1864, said Judges shall adjourn to meet on the third Friday after the election for the purpose of counting the Soldiers' Vote. Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken in charge by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, and shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

Also, that in the 61st section of said act it is enacted that "every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clk. in the evening, when the polls shall be closed."

GIVEN under my hand, at *Huntingdon*, the 10th day of Oct., A. D. 1864, and of the Independence of the United States, the eighty-eighth.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, }
Huntingdon, Oct. 10, '64. }

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 13th day of Aug. A. D. 1864, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties: and the Hons. Benjamin F. Patton and William B. Zeas his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 14th day) of Nov. next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in *their proper persons,* at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 17th of Oct., in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and the 88th year of American Independence.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, *Sheriff.*

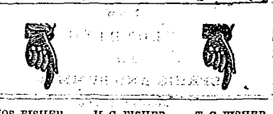
PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 13th day of August, 1864, I am commanded to make public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3rd Monday (and 21st day) of Nov., A. D., 1864, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 17th of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four and the 88th year of American Independence.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Huntingdon, Oct. 19, '64.

FISHERS' COLUMN.



THOS. FISHER. H. G. FISHER. T. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS

HUNTINGDON, PA.

STAPLE & FANCY DRY-GOODS, ETC., ETC.

A HANDSOME STOCK of GOODS, of all kinds, is now open for the inspection of the public, and we cordially invite all our Customers and the public generally, to call and be convinced that we are unequalled in the quality, taste, style, and prices of our Goods.

We request the public to bear in mind that we, purchase principally from first hands in New York, pay CASH for all we buy, and cannot be rivalled in our facilities for opening for public use, a stock of General Merchandise.

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

GRAIN, FLOUR, AND FEED.

WE ARE PREPARED TO PURchase all kinds of GRAIN, for which we will pay the highest cash prices, and will have for sale at all times, FLOUR, FEED, &c.

PLASTER! PLASTER!!

WE HAVE an IMMENSE STOCK of PLASTER; an ample supply for this and neighboring counties! Having a Mill expressly for grinding it, we can produce finer and more desirable stock than can usually be had.

SALT! SALT!

WE OFFER 500 BBLS. of SPLENdid ONONDAIGA SALT, unequalled in quality and price. G. A. Salt in sacks is also kept constantly on hand.

FISH. FISH.

10 Bbls. No 1 MACKEREL
10 " No. 2 "
10 " No. 3 "
15 Half Bbls. No. 1 "
20 " " No. 2 "
10 " " No. 3 "

Quarter Barrels and Kits, of all numbers. Also offered.

SUMAC. SUMAC.

WE ARE AT ALL TIMES PREpared to buy SUMAC; will pay cash, or trade, as desired

FLAX. FLAX.

THE HIGH PRICES RULING FOR Cotton Goods has compelled public attention to be more especially directed to the culture of Flax. It can be made by some attention, one of the most valuable products a farmer can produce; an acre readily producing 50 to 60 Dollars worth of fibre and seed. Great care should be

1864. 1864.

CLOTHING.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made n the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon April 27 '64.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC

THAT HE HAS

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN

CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN,

April 27, '64.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

25 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

Would respectfully call the attention of his old patrons specially, and the public in general, to his extensive stock of well selected new Goods, just received from the Eastern cities, consisting, in part, of

Dry Goods,
Clothing, Woolen Ware, Notions,
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets, Shawls, Circulars, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Wood and Willow-ware, Tobacco, Segars, Nails, Glass, Provisions, Oil, Fish, Salt, Tinware, Copper Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Clocks, Watches, &c.,

and all other articles kept in a first class country store; all selected with the greatest care and which were purchased for cash only, and affords him to sell them at a very low figure. The public will find it to their advantage to call and examine our unsurpassed stock, before purchasing elsewhere. No pains will be spared in showing our Goods. Ladies are specially invited to examine our large stock of fashionable dress goods; Shawls, Circulars, Furs, and a great variety of Woolen Goods, Hosiery, &c.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices—Cash not refused. By strict attention to the wants of customers, we hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which we have been hereto fore favored. Come one and all, and pay.

☞ New Goods received daily.

ap16.1864 SIMON COHN.

NEW GOODS

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

Respectfully inform their numerous customers, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and splendid stock of Goods at their store in MARKLESBURG consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c., &c.

NOW FOR BARGAINS

Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at corresponding low prices for cash or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We repectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises.*

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

We have also a stock of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE which will be sold at reasonable prices.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Marklesburg, May 11, 1864.

REMOVAL.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GEORGE SHAEFFER respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally that he has removed to opposite Brown's Hardware Store, where he has opened a

NEW STOCK OF

Boots and Shoes,

and is prepared to accommodate everybody with good articles at reasonable prices.

He also continues to manufacture to order all kinds of boots and shoes.

Huntingdon, April 13 1864.

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. GUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, April 27 '64.

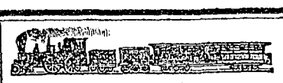
PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER!!!

Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Deed Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,
1at Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets,

For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

FLANNELS, WOOL PLADS, CASsimeres, Clothes, Kentucky Jeans, &c., at

Sept. 7, '63, 4t. LLOYD & HENRY



PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

WESTWARD. MAIL.	FAST LINE.	EXPRESS.	PHILADA. EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD THROUGH EXPRESS.	EAST MAIL.	CONNOSAUGA ACCOMMODATION.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
4 52	.....	.....	.....	N. Hamilton,	.....	.....	1 43
5 00	.....	.....	5 21	Mt. Union,	11 26	9 53	1 35
5 10	.....	.....	.....	Mapleton,	.....	.....	1 25
5 16	.....	.....	.....	Mill Creek,	.....	9 43	1 18
5 29	7 05	6 39	5 40	Huntingdon,	11 01	9 32	1 07
5 44	.....	.....	6 03	Petersburg,	10 47	9 18	12 52
5 52	.....	.....	.....	Barree,	.....	.....	12 44
5 58	.....	.....	6 17	Spruce Creek,	10 35	9 05	12 38
6 12	.....	.....	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....	12 23
6 22	.....	.....	6 41	Tyrone,	10 13	8 43	12 15
6 32	.....	.....	6 51	Tipton,	.....	.....	12 05
6 37	.....	.....	.....	Fostoria,	.....	.....	12 00
6 42	.....	.....	7 00	Bell's Mills,	9 54	8 24	11 55
6 60	8 20	8 20	7 15	Altoona,	9 40	8 10	11 40
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 1 20 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 2 36 A. M.

The EMIGRANT TRAIN Westward leaves N. Hamilton at 10 30 A. M. and arrives at Huntingdon, 11 25 A M

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Monday, May 23, 1864, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. Even'g P. M.	Morn'g A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	DOWN TRAINS. Morn'g A. M.	Even'g P. M.
LE 5 40	LE 7 30	Huntingdon,	AR 10 45	AR 6 20
6 00	7 50	McConnellstown,	10 24	6 0
6 08	7 58	Pleasant Grove,	10 16	5 52
6 24	8 14	Marklesburg,	10 00	5 40
6 38	8 28	Coffee Run,	9 42	5 26
6 45	8 35	Rough & Ready,	9 35	5 20
6 50	8 46	Cove,	9 23	5 05
7 00	8 50	Fisher's Summit,	9 20	5 06
AR 7 15	AR 9 05		LE 9 05	LE 9
LE 7 25	LE 9 20	Saxton,	AR 8 50	AR 4 40
7 45	9 40	Riddlesburg,	8 33	4 19
7 53	9 48	Hopewell,	8 26	4 11
		BEDFORD RAIL ROAD.		
8 09	10 04	Piper's Run,	8 12	6 22
8 34	10 29	Hamilton,	7 42	6 02
8 49	10 44	Bloody Run,	7 28	5 48
AR 8 53	AR 10 48	Mount Dallas,	LE 7 25	LE 5 45
		SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.		
LE 7 25	LE 9 25	Saxton,	AR 8 00	AR 6 30
7 40	9 40	Coalmont,	7 45	6 15
7 45	9 45	Crawford,	7 35	6 05
AR 7 55	AR 9 55	Dudley,	LE 7 30	LE 6 00
		[Broad Top City,		

Huntingdon, May 23, 1864. JAS. LEWIS, Supt.

READING RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 6.30 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 1.45 the same day.

A special Accommodation Passenger train leaves READING at 7.15 A. M., and returns from Harrisburg at 5 P. M.

Fare from HARRISBURG to NEW-YORK, $5 15; to PHILADELPHIA, $3 25 and $2 80. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 9 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS arriving at HARRISBURG at 2 A. M.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8.15 A. M., and 3.30 P.M.

Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH, without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave TAMAQUA at 8.50 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 2.10 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, HARRISBURG and NEW-YORK.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.00 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 5.00 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

80 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,

May. 2, 1864. *General Superintendent.*

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c. TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACKBONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockery ware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of whichare ferr on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1863.

SATCHELS,
PORT-MONNAIES,
PURSES,
POCKET-BOOKS,
PORTFOLIOS,
CARD CASES,
SEGAR CASES, &c., &c.,

A handsome assortment just received At LEWIS' Book Store.

GEORGE P. ELDREDGE
WITH
CHARLES DESILVER,
Wholesale and Retail
PUBLISHER and BOOKSELLER,
1229 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADA.

☞ Your patronage is solicited.

April 13, 1864–1y.

AT THE

PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM,

No. 920 Chestnut St., Philada.

—NOW OPEN—

Paris-made Mantillas and Cloaks.

Also, SPRING and SUMMER GARMENTS, of our own Manufacture, of the latest styles and in great variety.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
The Paris Mantilla Emporium,
920 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

April 13, 1864.

Guns, Pistols, Fishing Tackle,

FINE CUTLERY,

And Sporting Apparatus generally,

Rods, Lines, Reels, Baskets, Baits, Flies, Hooks, Nets, Foils, Gloves, Masks, Billies, Corkscrews, Dog Collars, &c.,

Constantly on hand, and for sale, Wholesale and retail at JOHN KRIDERS,
Sportsmen's Depot,
Mch2,1864–6m.] N. E. Cor. 2d & Walnut, Philada.

AGENCY,

FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS

CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.

August 12, 1863.

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862–tf.

ALBUMS ALBUMS.

A beautiful assortment of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS just received and for sale

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

GOODS SOLD

At Philadelphia Wholesale Prices.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE REMOVED

From their place of business, on Hill Street,

TO THEIR NEW BUILDING

On RAILROAD STREET, near the Jackson House,

Where they intend doing

A WHOLESALE BUSINESS.

MERCHANTS AND OTHERS,

Who buy goods by the piece or package,

WILL FIND IT to their ADVANTAGE

TO GIVE US A CALL.

WE KEEP A

General Assortment of GOODS,

Such as DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

TOBACCO, SEGARS,

FISH, SALT,

NOTIONS, &C., &C., &C.

WE WILL SELL GOODS

AT THE LOWEST

PHILADELPHIA WHOLESALE PRICES.

A. B. CUNNINGHAM & CO

Huntingdon, Mch 9, 1864.

FOUTZ'S

CELEBRATED

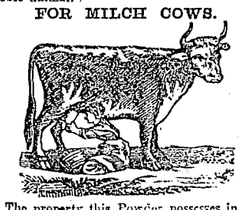
Horse and Cattle Powders.

These Powders will strengthen the Stomach and Intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure preventive of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all Diseases incident to the Horse, such as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distemper, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.

In poor, low-spirited animals, it has the most beneficial effect.

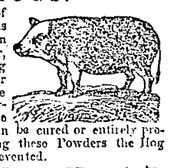
The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the Appetite, and gives to the Horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

FOR MILCH COWS.



The property this Powder possesses in increasing the quantity of Milk in Cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a Cow. By actual experiment it has proven that it will increase the quantity of Milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the Butter firm and sweet. In fattening Cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.



In all Diseases of the Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c. By putting *from* half a paper to a paper of these Powders in a barrel of Swill, the above Diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these Powders the Hog Cholera can be prevented.

Price 25 cts. per Paper, or 5 Papers for $1.

PREPARED BY

S. A. FOUTZ & BRO.,

AT THEIR

WHOLESALE DRUG AND MEDICINE DEPOT,

No. 116 Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.

For Sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States.

For sale wholesale and retail by John Read, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap27-1

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER

AND

COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS

BY FRANK CROSBY,

OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and give general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS OF SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.

It Tells You How to draw up BONDS and MORTGAGES, AFFIDAVITS, POWERS of ATTORNEY, NOTES and BILLS of EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS and RELEASES.

It Tells You The laws for the COLLECTION of DEBTS, with the STATUTES of LIMITATION, and amount and kind of property EXEMPT from EXECUTION in every State.

It Tells You How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for COMPOSITION with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT LAWS of every State.

It Tells You The legal relations existing between GUARDIAN and WARD, MASTER and APPRENTICE, and LANDLORD and TENANT.

It Tells You What constitutes LIBEL and SLANDER, and the LAW as to MARRIAGE DOWER, the WIFE'S RIGHT IN PROPERTY, DIVORCE and ALIMONY.

It Tells You The LAW for MECHANICS' LIENS in every State, and the NATURALIZATION LAWS of this country, and how to comply with the same.

It Tells You The law concerning PENSIONS and how to obtain one, and the PRE-EMPTION LAWS to PUBLIC LANDS.

It Tells You The LAW for PATENTS, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with INTERFERENCES, ASSIGNMENTS and TABLE OF FEES.

It Tells You How to make your WILL, and how to ADMINISTER ON AN ESTATE, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.

It Tells You The meaning of LAW TERMS in general use, and explains to you the LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE and JUDICIAL Powers of both the General and State GOVERNMENTS.

It Tells You HOW TO KEEP OUT OF LAW, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation, by its timely consultation.

☞ Everybody's Lawyer is for sale at Lewis' Book Sto

SCHOOL BOOKS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers.
SANDER'S do do do
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Smith's, Bullion's and Brown's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Camp's Geography, with Key to Mitchell's Outline Maps.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's and Brooks' Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Child's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Potter & Hammond's Penmanship in twelve numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Greenleaf's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

☞ Fine Cigars and Tobacco for sale at Lewis' Book Store

PUBLIC NOTICE.

All persons interested will please take notice, that the undersigned deputy Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue for Huntingdon county, will attend on the 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month, at the Jackson Hotel, in the borough of Huntingdon, to receive taxes, &c., commencing on the 7th July.

July 7th, 1863. JAMES CLARKE.

W. A STEPHENS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

OFFICE.—In Treasurer's room in Court House—up stairs.

Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1863.

FOR THE GREATEST VARIETY

OF

Handsome and Useful Articles,

Call at LEWIS' Book Store.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill treet, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16 1865.

1864. THE 1864.

LARGEST AND BEST

STOCK OF

WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES

AT

LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of

One Hundred Different Styles

OF

Wall & Ceiling Paper & Berdering,

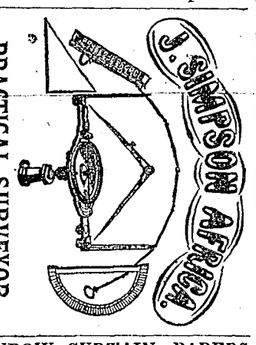
FOR

The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building,

and examine our stock and prices.

PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
OFFICE, HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.



WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

A LARGE STOCK

AND

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

Window Curtain Papers,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION P'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.

JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.

COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.

SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.

COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.

BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

50.000,

BEST QUALITY

WHITE,
BUFF,
ORANGE,
YELLOW,
AND FANCY

ENVELOPES,

Just received and for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

THE BEST

STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,

CAN NOW BE HAD

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

BIRNBAUM'S

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

ON HILL STREET,

A few doors west of Lewis' Book Store,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Photographs and Ambrotypes Taken in the Best Style.

☞ CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

J. D. CAMPBELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office in the Brick Row, nearly opposite the Court House. [April 15, 1863.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,
Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 13, 1859.

WILLIAM AFRICA
HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,
ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.
His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

THE JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. MORRISON, Proprietor

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Read's Drug Store. Aug. 23, '55.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM
Founder, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—PENS, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

POCKET TESTAMENTS,

A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOK BINDING.

Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at

LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at

LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

FOR THE LADIES.

A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

ENVELOPES—

By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

WRAPPING PAPER!

A good article for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P GWIN'S where you will find the largest assortment in town.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at

LEWIS' BOOK, AND STATIONERY STORE.

MUSIC

THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawn—The Jubilee—Hunton's and Bortini's enlarged and improved Instructors—Welland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Wianer's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Base Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

THE best Tobacco in town, at

D. P. GWIN'S.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store

Sept. 3, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN

READY RECKONER.

A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

ENVELOPES, wholesale and retail, for sale *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kind of Goods, goto

D. P. GWIN'S.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at

D. P. GWIN'S

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at

BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

PAPER! PAPER!! Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at

LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS,

For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

TRACING MUSLIN, DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER

White and Colored Card Paper,

For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at

D. P. GWIN'S.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at GWIN'S.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicina purposes at S. S. SMITH'S.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want fashionable Goods

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article Clothing. Store room in Long's new Edifice, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept 18, 1857

BLANK BOOKS,

OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia

Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. M. ROMAN.

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS!"

Anybody in want of

FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES,
HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS,
ALBUMS AND ANNUALS,
OR
ANY OTHER VALUABLE AND INTERESTING BOOK,
Fancy and School
STATIONERY,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHURCH MUSIC AND INSTRUCTION BOOKS,
SHEET MUSIC for the Piano, Guitar, &c., &c.,
POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONNAIES AND PURSES,
For Ladies and Gentlemen,
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,
AWARD CARDS AND BOOKS,
For Sunday and Common Schools,
SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
TOY BOOKS, ALPHABET BLOCKS, &C.,
ALL KINDS OF BOOKS
Proper for Boys and Girls.
AMUSING GAMES
For Young Folks.
WEDDING ENVELOPES AND CARDS,
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,
VISITING CARDS,
CHECKER BOARDS, DOMINOES, &C.,
CONVERSATION CARDS,
SONG BOOKS,
From 6 to 75 cents.
BLANK BOOKS,
Memorandum Books of Various Sizes,
SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
DIARIES FOR 1863
Drawing and Blotting Paper, Bristol and Card Boards,
WHITE BONNET BOARD,
INDELIBLE, CARMINE, RED, BLUE AND BLACK INKS,
Arnold's Hodgson's and Harrison's
WRITING FLUID.
Wrapping Paper of Different Sizes and Qualities,
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
SHOULD CALL AT
LEWIS'
CHEAP BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE,
In the "Globe" building, Market Square,
where all who want to
SAVE MONEY,
go to make their purchases.

THE PEOPLE'S COOK BOOK.

MODERN COOKERY

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

BY

MISS ELIZA ACTON.

Carefully Revised by Mr. J. S. Hale.

IT TELLS YOU How to choose all kinds of Meats, Poultry, and Game, with all the various and most approved modes or dressing and cooking Beef and Pork; also the best and simplest way of salting, pickling and curing the same.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of dressing, cooking, and boning Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Poultry, and game of all kinds with the different Dressings, Gravies, and Stuffings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU How to choose, clean, and preserve Fish of all kinds, and how to sweeten it when tainted; also all the various and most approved modes of cooking, with the different Dressings, Sauces, and Flavorings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU *All the various and most approved modes* of preparing over 50 kinds of Meat, Fish, Fowl, Game, and Vegetable Soups, Broths, and Stews, with the Relishes and Seasonings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of cooking Vegetables of every description, also how to prepare Pickles, Catsups and Curries of all kinds, Potted Meats, Fish, Game, Mushrooms, &c.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of preparing and cooking all kinds of Plain and Fancy Pastry, Puddings, Omelettes, Fritters, Cakes, Confectionary, Preserves, Jellies, and Sweet Dishes of every description.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of making Bread, Rusks, Muffins, and Biscuit, and *the best method* of preparing Coffee, Chocolate, and Tea, and how to make Syrups, Cordials, and Wines of various kinds.

IT TELLS YOU How to set out and ornament a Table, how Carve all kinds of Fish, Flesh or Fowl, and in short, how to so simplify the whole Art of Cooking as to bring the choicest luxuries of the table within the everybody's reach.

For Sale at Lewis' Book Store.

NEW BOOKS!

FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE

THE HOUSE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Rural Architecture; or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Dwellings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.

THE GARDEN: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Horticulture; or, How to Cultivate Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers. With a Chapter on